Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXVIII. PORTLAND, OREGON. TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1888. NO. 8688.

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Of SUPERIOR QUALITY of Home Manufacture, at about the same price as the inferior imported goods.

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FAMOUS [illegible] OF BOURBON 10 YEAR OLD RYE WHISKEY

For Medicinal and Family Use.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
Is Death to
MALARIA,
CHILLS AND FEVER,
TYPHOID FEVER,
BOWEL TROUBLES,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA.

NO FUSEL OIL!
Sure Cure for
CONSUMPTION,
BLOOD POISONING,
SLEEPLESSNESS
OR INSOMNIA,
NON-ASSIMILATION
OF FOOD.
PRICE, $1.25
For Quart Bottle.
For Sale by Grocers and Wine Merchants Everywhere.

Sold Only in Bottles. For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

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IN ORDERING OUR "BELLE OF BOURBON" USE ONLY THE FLUTY ON NO. [illegible] PART OF THE [illegible] FREEING IT OF FUSEL OIL BEFORE IT IS DISTILLED

THE GREAT APPETIZER.

This is to certify that I have examined the sample of BELLE OF BOURBON WHISKEY received from Lawrence, Ostrom & Co., and found the same to be perfectly free from Fusel Oil and all other deleterious substances and strictly pure. I cheerfully recommend the same for family and Medicinal purposes.
J. P. Dagger & Co., Analytical Chemist, Louisville, Ky.

MARX & JORGENSEN,
28 NORTH FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR.,
SOLE BOTTLERS! JOS. SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE BEER.
H. WEINHARD'S PORTLAND BEER.

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The Wholesale Wine and Whisky Merchants
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"United We Stand" Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

Peruvian Bitters. Ph. Best Milwaukee Beer.
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THE HIGHEST GRADE CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD.

"CARTE BLANCHE," (WHITE LABEL) A Magnificent Rich Wine. "GRAND VIN SEC," (BROWN LABEL) Perfection of a Dry Wine.

See that Every Bottle bears the Private Label of

MACONDRAY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

DUKE'S CAMEO CIGARETTES

ABSOLUTELY. THE BEST IN THE WORLD AT ANY PRICE.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

THE WAVERLY SCHOOL SHOE

WHOLE CUT. SEAMLESS. OAK GRAIN SOLID HEEL. RUBBER COUNTER WILL NOT RUN OVER OR BREAK DOWN. BEST SOLID SOLE LEATHER.

EXAMINE OUR CUT SHOE

IT SHOWS HOW ALL WAVERLY SCHOOL SHOES ARE MADE

STRONGEST HEEL SEAM THAT CAN BE USED. STITCHED WITH SILK. LOW BROAD HEEL. SOLID LEATHER.

MILLER & FRANK, Agents, Portland Oregon.

SWEDISH CHIROPODIST [illegible] Corns and Bunions skilfully treated. Dr. A. S. PERNSTRAN Rooms 8, 105 First street, Portland

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

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NEW MARKET BLOCK,
Portland, Or.,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Portable, Skid & Stationary
ENGINES & BOILERS
OF ALL SIZES.

BELTING, HOSE, OILS,
—AND—
Machine Supplies & Specialties of Every Description.
Correspondence solicited. It will pay you to call and see us before purchasing.

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THE WONDER OF HEALING!
FOR PILES, BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, STINGS, SORE THROAT, EYES, FEET, INFLAMMATIONS AND HEMORRHAGES OF ALL KINDS. Sold everywhere. Used Internally and Externally. Prices, 50c, $1, $1.75. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., New York.

TRY IT AT ONCE. IT WILL CURE YOU.
IS IT PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.
Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Hiscox's Balsam of Wild Cherry has no equal. Prices reduced. Can be cured by the use of
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
which cures all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. None genuine unless signed "I. Butts" on the wrapper.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON, Props.

CLUETT'S TRADE MARK
BROWN DOLLARS, CUFFS And Monarch SHIRTS
ARE THE BEST
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Feed, Groceries, Provisions, Etc.
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Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

The filling at the Apollinaris Spring during the year 1887 amounted to

11,894,000 bottles.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, and Mineral Water Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
TA LOR, YOUNG & CO., Portland

NOTHWESTERN NEWS.

A Spokane Newspaper Man Figures in a Sensation.

A LIVELY RAILROAD CONTEST.

Three Young Men Drowned—The Situation at Newcastle—A Successful Run Made by a New Stamp Mill.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., July 30.—A sensational affair occurred Sunday night between O. P. Sutton, editor of the Spokane *News*, and a Mrs. Crapper. The history of the case is as follows: She is the widow of Dr. Crapper, who died some years ago in Oregon. She and her two daughters returned to their home at Webster, Iowa, to settle Crapper's estate. There she met Sutton, a married man with a family, who persuaded her to return to Oregon with him and his family. They located at Milton. He bought a house for them, they teaching school and paying him monthly out of their salaries, but taking no receipt. When the place was paid for, Mrs. Crapper claims, Sutton visited them one evening and told them that they had never paid him a cent. He succeeded in getting deeds to the property.

The Crappers then left and came to Washington territory, and finally settled. They met Sutton on the street one day, and since then he has been annoying them, they claim. Mrs. Crapper married a blacksmith by the name of Bowen, but only lived with him a few months, when she was divorced and resumed the name of Crapper. In a previous difficulty last year Sutton claimed to have furnished their house here, and they gave him what property they had. Last evening Mrs. Crapper and Flynn went to a lecture, at the opera house. Stutton was also there and saw them. They went home, and, according to Mrs. Crapper, were seated at the window, talking, when, on looking out into the street, she saw Sutton standing in the middle of the street, watching them. He immediately entered the house and came to the room. He called her to the door and began denouncing Flynn in violent language. Mrs. Crapper consulted to leave the house and seek protection elsewhere, so she went with her youngest daughter, accompanied by Flynn, to the house of a married daughter, Mrs. John Bartlett, on Riverside avenue, where the young lady remained. Mrs. Crapper then determined to go to the Grand hotel for the night. While she was in the parlor with Mr. Flynn, waiting for the night clerk to assign her a room, Sutton entered and began denouncing Flynn. Desiring to have no row in the hotel, she got up and went down stairs, followed by Flynn and Sutton, the latter attempting to grab hold of her.

This morning Sutton called on Bartlett, Mrs. Crapper's son-in-law, and wanted to settle the difficulty, but Bartlett says he declined to have anything to do with him. He then went to his mother-in-law's, where Sutton shortly followed him. Mrs. Crapper declined to see him, and Bartlett put him out of the door. Sutton had Bartlett arrested.

The case will be tried Tuesday. The affair has created a great sensation.

A LIVELY CONTEST.

In Which Rival Railroads Employ the Machinery of the Courts.

SPOKANE FALLS, July 30.—A bitter fight is in progress here between the Northern Pacific and the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern. The latter company was extending its line from its depot site, on the north side, to connect with the main line of the Northern Pacific on the south side of the river. In order to make the desired connection the Seattle & Lake Shore road would necessarily pass through a quarter section of land belonging to the Northern Pacific, and lying between the south bank of the river, above the Division street bridge and the track of the latter company. The Northern Pacific secured a restraining order from the district court, preventing the Seattle & Lake Shore road from crossing the property outlined. The date for the Seattle company to appear before Judge Nash and show cause why a permanent injunction should not be granted was fixed for to-day, but owing to the absence of the judge, the argument was postponed. In the meantime, the Northern Pacific laid track over the property in dispute, so that it could meet the argument of the Seattle company condemning the land for railroad purposes by a plea that it is now occupied by a line of railway. In laying track the Northern Pacific paid no attention to grading. To-day the Seattle & Lake Shore had an injunction served on the Northern Pacific, restraining the road from occupying the disputed territory, and asking that it be condemned for railroad purposes in favor of applicants.

SPOKANE NOTES.

An Indian Lays Claim to a Quarter Section of Land in the City.

SPOKANE FALLS, July 30.—An Indian attempted to rape a Mrs. Fisher, wife of a farmer living ten miles from Spokane, on Hangman's creek. The police and sheriff are looking for him.

Nelson, the suicide, died at the hospital this morning.

Enoch Skinwoge, an Indian, claims to be the real owner of a quarter section in section 19, township 25, range 43, within the city limits. This is the property in dispute between Rev. H. L. Cowley and the Northern Pacific railway. He claims that Cowley, as agent of the railroad, obtained the property from him by fraud, and has petitioned the land commissioner to restore it to him.

FROM VICTORIA.

Three Young Men Drowned—The Salmon Pack—Etc.

VICTORIA, July 30.—A sloop was found in a submerged condition this morning, three miles from Esquimalt, containing the dead body of L. Smith, a school teacher lately from Woodstock, N. B. With A. Vanderslake and Tom Argyle, son of the keeper of the Race Rocks lighthouse, he started for a house on a rocky point opposite the light, this morning. Indians discovered the sloop, with the body in it, and reported to the authorities. An officer proceeded to the boat, and found that the ballast had shifted to the bow, and the sloop was almost upright, with the stern slightly out of water. Smith's body was held by the seat, and hung over the gunwale. It was worked out and taken ashore. The other bodies have not yet been recovered. All were young men.

News received to-day from the North reports a full salmon pack on the Skeena river, each of six canneries, securing from 10,000 to 15,000 cases. At Aleut bay the pack was poor. At River's Inlet there are two canneries, and the pack was good. Very few fish are running in the Fraser, and the pack will be a failure.

An Indian at Port Essington committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, because he was deformed.

Rev. Father Jouckan, for twenty years a resident of this city, and administrator of estate of the late Archbishop Seghers, burst a blood vessel yesterday, and died shortly afterwards. The body is lying in state, to be buried Wednesday.

The steamer Boscowitz arrived from Skeena river to-day at noon, but brings no later news than that telegraphed yesterday.

THE SITUATION AT NEWCASTLE.

Knights of Labor Deny that They are Contemplating Unlawful Actions.

SEATTLE, W. T., July 30.—Sheriff Cochyane went out to Newcastle yesterday, because it was asserted there would be trouble between the company and the miners, as the Knights of Labor were expected to meet there on Sunday night, and threats had been made that work on the new slope would be interfered with. To-day County Commissioner Wiles, a resident of Newcastle, arrived from there, and said, among other things: "Newcastle has not been so quiet before in all the nineteen years I have lived there. The Knights of Labor assembly held a meeting Sunday night, and all were surprised that the company should think that trouble was brewing. The meeting was unanimous; there was no trouble, and everything was pleasant and peaceful, and if any trouble is brewing at all it is with the miners' union and the company. The knights did not want to contract for the slope now being built, and the trouble is between Morgan and the men to whom he let the contract, if at all."

The mine remains closed and no work is being done except sinking the new slope referred to. Many men are idle, which forms a basis for many rumors of trouble at the mines.

FOUR NEWCASTLE MEN ARRESTED.

Four men, charged with brutally attacking F. M. Guye, on the Washington coal claim, Saturday morning, were arrested and brought to town to-day. They claim the attack was made in self-defense. Being old and well-known citizens of Newcastle, Justice Jones released them on their own recognizance, to appear before him again to-morrow. One of the men, Morris Shannon, said to-day that he had struck Guye as the latter was in the act of cutting him down with an ax, and both men clinched and fell over a bank a distance of eighteen feet, Guye striking with his full weight on his head and face. This is directly opposed to the statement made by Guye on Saturday.

SEVEN POUNDS OF GOLD.

The Product of the First Run of the New Stamp Mill at Elk Creek.

ELK CREEK GOLD MINE, ELK CREEK, I. T. (via Spokane Falls, W. T.), July 30.—The first thirty-hour run of the Wardner and Goldsmith ten-stamp mill on the gold properties in Elk Creek, to which the attention of the entire Coeur d'Alenes is turned, was cleaned up last night, and the result settles beyond any doubt the destiny of this marvelous gold deposit. Your reporter was present yesterday at the first cleaning, and was shown over the various properties by Manager Wardner, to whose sagacity the Coeur d'Alenes are indebted for this important industry. The mill is a perfect piece of mechanism, replete with all the latest labor-saving appliances. Mr. Wardner and his friends control 6000 feet of the vein, which averages from two to four feet in width, showing up with remarkable regularity wherever development has been made.

The first run of the mill was upon the Minnie Vernon ore. In the thirty hours ending Sunday night thirty tons were passed through the mill, and the cleanup of the plates yielded three and a half pounds of amalgam, which runs 66 per cent. pure gold. Making the usual estimate that the batteries retain double the amount of gold caught by the plates, the total product of the thirty hours' run will be ten and a half pounds of amalgam, or about seven pounds of gold.

AN INSANE CONVICT.

He Makes a Desperate Effort to Commit Suicide, but is Thwarted.

SALEM, July 30.—To-day, at noon, Edward O'Neil, a convict at the penitentiary, made a desperate attempt at suicide by jumping head first from the third tier of cells to the ground floor. O'Neil had been employed in the finishing room at the foundry, and on Saturday his strange actions excited the attention of the guard, who brought him into the prison and turned him over to Superintendent Downing, who talked with him a short time, and then becoming convinced that he was "off" mentally, consigned him to his cell until Monday next, as he steadily refused food since. To-day, at noon, when the convicts had marched in from the shops and had taken their position before their respective cells, awaiting the action of the lever which opens all the doors, O'Neil rushed out of his cell on to the platform and plunged headlong over the balustrade. A stalwart mulatto convict on the second floor, who had heard the noise above, and who looked up, with the others, to learn the origin, was astonished to behold the body of O'Neil plunging head downward to the ground. Quickly extending his hand, he succeeded in grasping one of O'Neil's feet, and in swinging him around under the second platform. So great, however, was the momentum of O'Neil's body that the mulatto could not retain his grasp, and he dropped to the ground floor, alighting unhurt. Jumping to his feet, the insane man ran through the chapel and to the end of the north wing, butting his head against every object that seemed to him strong enough to crush his skull.

He was captured and returned to his cell, not, however, till he had broken from his captors and butted his cranium a terrific final blow against one of the pillars in the chapel. He was handcuffed and strapped to a chair, which was fastened to the floor, to prevent a recurrence of the suicidal attempts.

O'Neil is from Umatilla county, serving one year's term for mayhem. His injuries are small. He will be examined to-morrow for insanity.

FROM WHATCOM.

Anthracite Coal Discovered on the Nooksack River—Improvement Notes.

WHATCOM, W. T., July 30.—One of the West Coast railroad engineers has discovered anthracite coal near the Nooksack river, in the Mount Baker foothills, and specimens have been examined and so pronounced in Seattle.

Cornwall's railroad toward Fort Hope, employing 200 men, is permently located seven miles out, and locomotives and cars for construction are expected here this week. His coal prospectors have discovered an eight-foot vein near the forks of the Nooksack river.

James Bradiney and R. B. Smith were seriously injured by a runaway team at Lynden yesterday.

Whatcom real estate dealers have pooled, and will publicly sell 500 lots August 8, after the British plan.

A new mill, to saw the timber around Lake Whatcom, will be erected on Bellingham bay by California parties, who are intimate friends of Cornwall, president of the railroad now building here.

NEW STEAMERS FOR ALASKA.

The Northern Pacific Awards the Contract for Their Construction.

TACOMA, W. T., July 30.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has awarded a contract to John J. Holland to build two steamers, to ply between this city and Alaska. The boats will be modeled somewhat upon the style of the Olympian and Alaskan, now on the Sound route in the O. R. & N. service, and which were in the Alaska trade last summer. They will, if anything, be larger, and will be fitted up in gorgeous style. During the winter season, when there is but little travel to Alaska, they will be run between this city and the Sandwich Islands. Holland is the man who built the boats City of Ellensburg and Thomas L. Nixon for the Tacoma, Ellensburg & Conconully Railway & Navigation Company, and who is about to build another and much larger boat for the Northern Pacific, for the upper Columbia and Snake river trade.

Seattle News Items.

SEATTLE, W. T., July 30.—A laborer named Ingwar Gliesmann, 32 years old, committed suicide by hanging himself in a woodshed adjoining his house in this city yesterday. He leaves a wife and family of five children.

James McArthur was before United States Commissioner Emery to-day, on a charge of selling liquor to Indians. He was held to appear before the next grand jury.

There is great rejoicing here by the remaining officers of the schooner Allie I. Algar, over the news of Capt. Raynor's safe arrival at San Francisco. Mate Steinnorth, now in charge of the schooner, is particularly elated, as he had reluctantly given up the search for the captain at the time of his supposed loss.

Sheriff McCarthy, shot at Pasco by his deputy, is at the hospital here. The physicians say he will be discharged in two weeks.

C. W. Clark, of Portland, has bonded nine placer prospects at Murray, Idaho, for $10,000. He intends developing his claims on an extensive basis. Placer mining is rapidly becoming one of the large industries of Coeur d'Alene.

Notes from the Capital.

SALEM, Or., July 30.—Articles of incorporation were to-day filed with the secretary of state by the Pendleton Electric Light and Power Company; incorporators, W. S. Byers and R. G. Thompson of Pendleton, and Z. J. McMillen of New York; capital stock, $25,000; object, to establish and maintain an electric plant in Pendleton.

The committee on programme of the coming session of the Oregon Press Association held a meeting in this city to-day, and prepared a literary programme for that occasion. Letters from a large number of members of the fraternity from various parts of the state were read. Indications point to a most successful meeting, which takes place in Salem on Friday, August 10.

Walla Walla News Items.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., July 30.—The grade for the O. R. & N. extension to the penitentiary grounds is completed, and the force of convicts employed thereon to-day resumed work on the brick yard. Ties and rails for the extension are expected up to-morrow.

Fire destroyed the Columbia lodging house, Miss Ina McQuiston proprietor, at Walula Saturday afternoon. Very little furniture was saved. There was $2500 insurance on the building and furniture. A small dwelling and stable adjoining were also burned.

Entries for the trotting races of the Walla Walla Valley Agricultural Society will close August 2.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

Forecast of Nominations for State and National Offices.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The assembling of the republican state convention to-morrow is the cause of much political interest to-night. The resignation of Judge McKinstry, of the supreme bench, was formally handed in this evening.

Delegates best advised state that for the position of chief justice, Judge Beattie of Sacramento will almost certainly be the nominee, and the nomination of Judge Works of San Diego for the associate justiceship is considered a certainty.

This evening a caucus of southern delegations was called, but owing to the non-arrival of some of the delegates, was postponed until this morning, when a very full attendance from those counties presented themselves. The question of Judge Works's candidacy was discussed, and upon motion he was declared the choice of Southern California for associate justice of the supreme court.

It is thought the electoral ticket in the districts named will not vary much from the following: Gen. W. H. L. Barnes and Hon. M. M. Estee, at large; Col. Lide Misner from the Third district, C. M. Shortridge from the Fourth, Geo. A. Knight from the Fifth, and H. M. Street from the Sixth congressional districts.

For congress, Blanchard in the Second district, McKenna in the Third, Morrow in the Fourth, Stone in the Fifth and Vandeerer in the Sixth are practically agreed upon.

CALIFORNIA.

Personal and General.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—It is reported that Frank Barnard, owner of the Mexmer Wellington inter-ds running her from here to British Columbia and Sound ports, in opposition to the boats of Goodall, Perkins & Co.'s line. She will carry both freight and passengers, and will make her initial trip on Monday next, carrying freight for $2 50 per ton. It is understood that during the time she has been laying off and used as a freight boat on Goodall, Perkins line, she has been receiving subsidy of $2240 per year.

The body of Adolph Mass, the boy who fell through a hole in the bridge across the bay yesterday and was drowned, was recovered to-day. The deceased was walking along when his hat blew off and in running after it he fell through an unprotected hole in the bridge.

John McNulty, who shot and killed James Collins on the evening of March 25 last, was placed on trial this morning for murder. The defendant and his victim worked together as longshoremen and were on friendly terms until the evening of the killing, when they had a falling-out over a trivial matter. McNulty then whipped out his revolver and fired, the bullet striking Collins in the left eye, producing almost instant death.

The California racing circuit will begin at Los Angeles next Monday. All the tracks in the state are showing a deal of activity, but this year Sonoma county has the call, and Petaluma and Santa Rosa count the biggest strings of trotters at work in the state.

The annual election of officers of the San Francisco Produce Exchange and Call Board Association took place to-day. Frank Dalton was elected president of the board of directors, J. Newman vice president, and James Hoyg treasurer.

Allan W. Thurmon of Columbus, Ohio, son of the democratic vice-presidential nominee, is at this place. He says he is visiting the coast on a pleasure excursion.

In a low public house this afternoon, Edward Johnson, in attempting to extort money from one John Vincent, almost strangled her to death.

As far as known, the large consignment of Cape Cod lobsters that were planted recently in Monterey are thriving and multiplying.

Elias Morris, a Chicago jeweler, is in the city. Morris recently achieved some distinction by designing and making the republican national diamond studded gavel that was used at the convention, and bought by M. M. Estee of Napa, chairman of the convention.

Colored Pugilists Matched.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Articles of agreement in the glove contest between the colored pugilists, Peter Jackson champion of Australia, and Charles Godfrey of Boston, champion of America, were signed to-day. The agreement states that the contest shall be with gloves of suitable size, for a trophy of $1250, which shall go to the winner, the additional $300 to be presented to loser. In the event of the contest not taking place, the men will receive merely their training expenses. The date of the contest is set for August 24 and will be held in the rooms of the California Athletic club.

Burning Woods and Fields.

GRASS VALLEY, July 30.—Extensive fires are raging in the woods and fields between here and Colfax, on the line of the wagon road. The people have been fighting day and night to save their houses. Heavy losses in fences and timber have been suffered.

San Francisco School Census.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The new school census of San Francisco, made necessary by the careless taking of the regular census a few months since, will reduce the apportionment from the state to the schools of this city $100,000.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Clearances: Steamer Antonio, Nanaimo; Barkentine Robert Sudden, Port Townsend. Departures—Bark Oregon, Seattle; Steamer State of California, Portland.

Three New Bridges.

LOS ANGELES, July 30.—The city council to-day voted to build three new bridges over the Los Angeles river, at a cost of $150,000, the city to provide $70,000 and the railways the balance.

Failure of Commission Merchants.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—J. M. Spafford & Co., commission merchants, made an assignment to-day. Their liabilities are estimated at $15,000 to $20,000, and assets $30 000 to $40,000.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line, Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. O. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

FROM SKEENA RIVER.

An Authentic Account of The Recent Murders.

THE VICTIMS WERE ALL INDIANS.

And the Trouble is Between Two Tribes, Though the Savages are Becoming Very Insolent to the Whites.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 30.—Following are extracts from special correspondence to *The Colonist* from Skeena river: After the arrival of the war vessel Caroline at Port Essington, the mouth of the river, early on Thursday morning the ship's steam cutter, Lieut. Granville in command, took a trip up to Port Essington, in order to take soundings, and see whether the ship could go up. Col. Holmes also went up in the cutter, and the party returned in the evening. Essington was only fifteen miles away, and they reported that there was a sufficient depth of water right up to Essington.

The anchor was weighed, and getting away at 9 on Friday morning we anchored here in the afternoon. At the mouth of this river the waters of the Skeena are quite muddy and very choppy, so much so that although anchored, the ship was steadily swinging round. During the day salmon was being brought aboard by white men and Indians, who sold the fish for 10 cents apiece. Two of the fish were weighed, and tipped the scale at fifty-five and thirty-five pounds.

In the evening Mr. Cunningham came aboard, but would communicate no news of importance till Mr. Roycraft had arrived. Half-breeds who came aboard with him told me that Kitwillcool Jim was a thoroughly bad character. Last year he shot and killed his uncle, and the year before that he sent his father to the next world. The Indians advised him not to resist arrest, but to be a man and give himself up to the white men. When about to be arrested Kitwillcool Jim fired at the constable, and then ran off. The constable fired his "little gun" (revolver) first into the air to stop the runaway, and then fired and killed the murderer with his rifle. The Indians were indifferent and in fact were glad that Kitwillcool Jim was not in the land of the living.

The foregoing was the half-breeds' version of the state of affairs, and it is just as well they are led to believe that things are quiet. The Essington folks had no idea of the Caroline, or any specials, etc., coming up, had the first intimation they had of that fact was the arrival of the steam cutter yesterday morning.

This morning, about 9 o'clock we sighted the Boscowitz in the distance, and by 10 she was alongside of us. Our packs were sent ashore in a canoe, and we followed them later in a ship's boat. Mr. Roycraft we found busy, checking different packages as they were hoisted out of the hold of the Boscowitz, and from him we learned that all arrangements had been made to enable us to get away to-morrow morning. We are going up in two canoes, each paddled by five Indians, and a captain. A cook who will also act as interpreter, will accompany us. It will take us about eight days to reach Hazelton, so Herbert Hankin says, a man who knows the river well. It is very hot at present, although there is a stiff wind blowing. The "boys" are gathered together in a shed on the wharf preparatory to sitting down to supper. We are to carry two month's provisions with us.

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE TROUBLE.

Mr. Hopkins, a missionary stationed at Essington, has received the following news through Herbert Hankin, who has come from Hazleton, and Mr. Pearse, interpreter: When Kitwillcool Jim was killed by the constable he was on the Kitzegucla reserve. The village of Kitzegucla is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, about thirteen miles below Hazleton, and to this village Kitwillcool Jim's wife went to inform the Kitzegueclas that the Kitwillcools were angry at them for allowing Jim to be killed, and that for revenge they were coming down to burn Kitzegucla and kill the inhabitants. The Kitzegueclas prepared for war.

On the left bank of Skeena, directly opposite Kitzegucla, is the beginning of a trail leading to the village of Kitwillcool, about 150 distant from Kitzegucla. Two days after the arrival at Kitzegucla of Kitwillcool Jim's wife, two Kitwillcools appeared on the left bank of the Skeena on this trail, and Jim's wife fired on them, the shots, however, not taking effect. While Jim's wife was shooting, Tobusk, the Kitzegucla Indian medicine man was performing some rites, and being disturbed, by the shooting he went off to Jim's wife's hut and killed her father. After he had killed her father he told the woman she could shoot him (Tobusk) if she cared to avenge the death of her father. A chief of the Kitzegueclas, named Morleken, was a brother of Tobusk's unfortunate victim. Morleken went off in search of Tobusk, whom he shot, but only wounded. Tobusk went into his own hut, and Morleken sent an Indian named Billy Gamble up to Hazelton for a constable, as he wished to have Tobusk arrested. When the constable arrived Tobusk was dead, having been wounded mortally by Morleken. Morleken thereupon gave himself up to the constable, against the wishes of his tribe, the Kitzegueclas, who say that should their chief, Morleken, called by them "Chief of Crow's Crest," be taken to Victoria, there will be trouble.

Such is the state of things as heard of at the latest. I am only giving you bare facts, without any comments, which are flying around here. The Indians say, however, that if Kitwillcool Jim's wife can be made a prisoner the trouble will cease, as she is the one who is egging them on to take revenge and become rebellious.

The report of the death of Clifford and provincial constable is untrue. When Hankin left Hazelton three days ago all was quiet, although the Indians were causing the white men much anxiety. The river is navigable all the way. It will, however, take us from ten to fourteen days to reach Hazelton. The Kitwillcools say that they only want $1000 as compensation and not a white man as well.

R. Hall, at Ft. Simpson, writing to Assistant Commissioner Smith, says that the affair at Hazelton is much exaggerated, and goods can be forwarded to that point without danger.

Mr. Clifford, in a letter to the assistant commissioner from Hazelton post, states that the Indians are exceedingly annoying, and suggests that he be permitted to erect a stockade around the company's buildings for defense in case of attack. The Indians state if their village is burned, which might accidentally occur at any time during the dry season, they will burn the mission house and company's stores. This, they say, will place every one on the same level. While there is rude justice in this, Mr. Clifford remarks, yet it would be decidedly unpleasant, and therefore he thinks the stockade a necessity. The Indians have become quite bold of late and are pillaging from the freight white on route to the Babine district. All offenses remain unpunished and, as a consequence, the Indians increase in audacity.

Shocking Example of Indian Cruelty.

CARSON, Nev., July 30.—At Dangber's ranch, near Genoa, yesterday, a band of Washoe Indians became engaged in a drunken quarrel. One of the band was knocked down with a club and then trampled to death. His head was beaten in with bricks, and nearly every bone in his body broken by the infuriated savages. While he lay, begging for his life, half a dozen Indians were jumping up and down upon his body until he was a shapeless mass. The murderers fled to the hills and have not yet been captured.

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A PLAN FOR IRRIGATION

By Which Desert Lands Are to be Reclaimed.

THE MATTER BEFORE THE SENATE.

An Appropriation to Start the Project, though Opposed by Eastern Senators, is Added to the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The sundry civil bill was before the senate to-day, and Bowen offered an amendment appropriating $300,000 for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation. He briefly addressed the senate in support of his amendment.

Allison thought this appropriation would be but an entering wedge to much larger sums yet to be appropriated before such work can be accomplished.

Teller favored the amendment.

Plumb opposed it, and said the measure was conceived in utter disregard of the riparian rights of those who dwelt on the Lower Platte, Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers. He saw in it a mems of speculation in the public domain.

The proposition was supported by Stewart, Voorhees and Call.

Beck also said the work of survey would be in the interest of speculators.

Teller denied this, saying it was in the interest of the great toiling masses, who lived on farms, and in the interest of the nation. He moved to add the following words to the amendment, and the motion was agreed to:

"And as fast as sites for reservoirs be designated, such sites shall be in a state of reservation until the president of the United States shall otherwise order."

After some further discussion as to the effect of the proposition in the matter of speculation, Reagan offered as a substitute for Teller's amendment to the amendment the following, which was agreed to:

"And all lands which may be designated for reservoirs and canals for irrigation shall be reserved as property of the United States and shall not be subject to entry or settlement until hereafter provided for by law."

Finally the discussion was closed and the amendment, as amended, was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 18. Adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The house to-day went into committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill. On motion of Voorhees of Washington territory, an amendment was adopted appropriating $120,000 for the completion of the public building at Fort Townsend.

The committee rose, leaving the appropriation bill pending, and the house soon adjourned.

THE IRRIGATION PROJECT.

A Full Account of the Plan Referred to in the Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—In December last Senator Stewart introduced a bill to provide for the segregation of lands capable of irrigation from other lands, and for setting apart locations for reservoirs and right of way for ditches and canals for the purpose of irrigation, which was referred to the committee on public lands, and there smothered by Senator Plumb, chairman of the committee, who, it appears from his speech to-day, is opposed to irrigation and also to the reclamation of any portion of the public lands in the territories or in any of the states west of Kansas by actual settlers. It is understood that the cattlemen of New Mexico, Wyoming and other sections agree with Mr. Plumb in his view of this question. Both were opposed to the acquisition of homes by settlers.

In February a resolution was passed by the senate calling on the secretary of the interior for the views of his department on this subject of irrigation, which drew out an exceedingly interesting communication, recommending the subject to the attention of congress. About this time Senator Teller reported from committee on public lands a joint resolution, which passed congress and became a law, requiring the secretary of the interior, through the geological surveys, to investigate the subject of irrigation with a view to setting apart sites and the segregation of irrigable lands.

Senator Stewart then offered a resolution, which was also passed, calling upon the secretary of the interior for estimates of the amount necessary to carry on the work. The secretary replied, sending in an elaborate communication from Maj. Powell, director of the geological survey, recommending an appropriation of $500,000, whereupon Senator Bowen of Colorado offered an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, providing that that sum be inserted in the bill for that purpose.

Maj. Powell and Senators Stewart and Teller attended several meetings of the committee on appropriations, but the committee refused to adopt the amendment.

To-day the matter came before the senate, on motion of Senator Bowen to insert the appropriation in the bill. Bowen sustained his views in a well prepared and able argument. In his remarks Bowen said that all the available fertile land was now overcrowded, and it was time that attention should be diverted to improving the arid lands. He said that in all the states and territories of the West vast tracts of arid and barren lands existed. What he meant by arid land was that land which was not productive without irrigation, and that nearly one-half of the entire globe was of this kind of land. For the purpose of irrigating these lands he proposed that all the available water not already used in irrigating purposes be conveyed to great reservoirs, situated in mountain regions, and distributed from them over arid lands. This was, he said, a most laudable plan and it was now time to enter upon it, for it would increase vastly the production for our growing population, and this storing up of water would be a benefit, by preventing, to a great extent, floods that now occur.

MORE TROUBLE AT SAN CARLO.

Small Bands Leave the Reservation and Take to the Warpath.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The war department has received a telegram from the commanding officer at San Carlos, Arizona, as follows: "At the request of the acting Indian agent, I yesterday sent Captain Lee, Tenth cavalry, with his troop and some scouts up the San Carlos, to arrest three Indians reported intrenched in the rocks and resisting the authorities. Lee, upon his arrival, found they had fled. The commander followed several trails upon one of which they were found. The scouts exchanged shots with a small party said to belong to the Cassa Diaz band. The scouts think they killed one Indian. About six P. M. some scouts and herders, while driving 250 agency cattle to a grazing camp were attacked by a party of Indians fifteen miles from here. The scouts and herders returned and what became of the cattle is unknown. Capt. Lee was at the grazing camp last night. I am expecting to hear from him hourly. I will do all I can to quiet the Indians, but there may be serious trouble. The bands are those of Cassa Diaz and Chilcunia. The agent thinks if the Indians leave the reservation they will go north and west. The line to Apache has been down for several days."

ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK.

TUCSON, July 30.—Further reports of trouble on the San Carlos Indian reservation tend to show that the Indians have been stealing cattle and preparing a supply of dried meat preparatory, it is presumed, to the outbreak of hostilities. When a party went to arrest them, the hostiles opened fire and killed three Indian scouts. The posse returned the fire, wounding several of the band, which immediately left the reservation, followed afterward by others, all making for the mountains. They are well supplied with Winchester rifles, ammunition and food.

ROBBED BUT BRAVELY.

A Surveyor-General Who Holds Office in Spite of Sectorial Opposition.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The nomination of Surveyor-General Irish of Nevada is again before the senate in secret session. He was rejected at the last session, on the ground that he was appointed from Iowa to an office in Nevada. He was reappointed, however, at the end of the session, and is still serving, having, his friends claim, made a good record himself. He is renominated by President Nevada, but is objected to by Senator Jones, mostly from party reasons. The latter is particularly hostile to the republican boss, Stewart, and he is understood to have won to his support quite a strong sentiment in Nevada.

AN ARTFUL DODGER.

Cleveland Goes a Fishing to Avoid Signing the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—It is common talk here that President Cleveland's trip was not taken altogether for the purpose of recreation, but to get out of signing the river and harbor bill. It is well known that he opposes it on general principles, but thinks he dares not veto it, as it would injure his prospects.

The ten days limit within which the president may veto a bill or permit it to become a law without his signature expires to-morrow.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—McAdoo introduced in the house to-day, for reference to the committee on foreign affairs, a joint resolution calling for details of information from our consuls in foreign countries relative to emigration to the United States.

Sowden reported to-day a bill appropriating $70,000 for a public building at Allentown, Penn. The report says the bill is intended to meet the president's objection.

Senator Mitchell to-day introduced a number of proposed amendments to the bill passed by the house to provide for adjudication and payment of Indian depredation claims. The effect of these amendments is to make less stringent the provisions of the bill relative to the presentation of claims to the court authorized by the bill.

Rights of Way Bills.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The following-named bills have become laws without the president's approval: An act granting to the Newport & Kings Valley Railroad Company right of way through Siletz Indian reservation; an act granting to the Oregon Railway and Transportation Company right of way through the Nez Perces Indian reservation, and an act granting the Puyallup Valley Railway Company right of way through the Puyallup Indian reservation in Washington territory.

The Effects of Miscegenation.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—General Wheeler of Alabama introduced in the house a bill to-day to show the physical effects—upon offspring resulting from amalgamation of the human species. It directed the superintendent of the next census to ascertain and report the birth rate and death rate among pure whites, negroes, Chinese, Indians, half-breeds and hybrids of any description of the human race found in the United States, as well as mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons.

The Pacific Railway Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—There is good reason to believe that the senate select committee on Pacific railroads will to-morrow report the Outhwaite bill to the senate unanimously favorably and without amendments.

Increased Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Delegate Voorhees secured the insertion in the deficiency bill to-day of an item increasing the appropriation for the public building at Port Townsend, W. T., from $120,000 to $240,000.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

Some of Its Officials Accompanied by Capitalists, Now in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The late presence here of a party of Chicago & Northwestern officials, and Chicago capitalists has caused much talk in railroad circles. The party arrived here on Monday last, in the directors' car of the Northwestern, and after staying only a day went north, first to Woodland, then to Red Bluff, then to Marysville, and now, it is understood they are somewhere in Oregon.

M. M. Kirkman, comptroller of the Northwestern, is in charge of the party. With him, among others, are V. W. Foster, William Blanchard, M. W. Kirk, W. T. Kirk, John B. Kirk and A. McNally. All hail from Chicago. It is stated that the party will go north to Albany, Or., and thence travel over the proposed route of the Oregon Pacific, in which company certain directors of the Northwestern are interested. No one here knows the exact object of the visit of the party to Marysville, but considered in connection with the situation of affairs in that locality, with reference to an Eastern extension, the movement is suggestive.

A LEAP TO DEATH.

The Fate of Two Young Indian Women Whose Clothes Were Afire.

RED BLUFF, July 30.—Near Hooker station yesterday, the clothing of two young Indian women, passengers on the Redding local train, bound south, caught fire in some inexplicable way, and in their fright they jumped from the train, one being instantly killed, and the other dying shortly after. The remains were buried where they were found.

Increase in Cable Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The various cable companies having entered into an agreement fixing the rates from New York to Europe at 25 cents per word, an advance of 13 cents, an official of the Mackay-Bennett Cable Company, said, semi-officially, that the advance on rates will go into effect, as stated, on September 1 with that line as well as others. It was intended to have fixed August 15 as the date of the change, but that arrangements was altered. By the Makay-Bennett system rates from this city to England and France are twenty-four cents a word. That is twelve cents from this coast to New York and 12 cents across the Atlantic. Under the new regulations, the total charge will be 37 cents, the transcontinental tariff remaining the same and the 13 cents raise being placed upon the cable service.

THE STAGE.

NEW PARK THEATRE—In the past year Portland has had her full share of minstrel entertainments, some of them, too, highly amusing. Last to come is McIntyre & Heath's, which opened last night at the New Park. The names which head this combination are well-known in the minstrel world and their specialties have received favorable mention wherever produced. Their present company, however, is small in number, but contains some good material, especially in the acrobatic line. Harry Armstrong is a good end man, and has been seen here before. Horace Bushby is the best of their vocalists, and has a sweet-toned voice which he handles well. The boy soprano, Everett Stuart, needs some special training in the matter of using his voice. The company is weak in respect to vocalists, a very important feature of a minstrel troupe. Ed. Hogan's contortion act is a very clever one, as is also E. H. Talbot's acrobatic act, "Nobody Home but Me." Frank Byron does a neat piece of work in his pedestal clog dance, and McIntyre and Heath in their negro specialties are very clever. The performance concludes with an original and rather amusing burlesque, "She, or Scenes in Africa."

FANNY DAVENPORT—Will make her first appearance in this city at the New Park theater, for five nights and a Saturday matinee, beginning Tuesday evening, August 7, in Sardou's "Fedora" and "La Tosca." "Fedora" is the play of all others in which Miss Davenport has gained her strongest right to be rated as an actress of the first rank. The opportunities given in this work for the display of her highest histrionic abilities are such as have been found in no other play. Wherever she has been (and that is nearly everywhere, excepting this part of the country) her impersonation has been greeted with the highest encomiums of both press and public. Miss Davenport comes to this city under the management of Mr. Al. Hayman, of the Baldwin theater, San Francisco, and that gentleman gives us his personal assurance that we shall see the exact company (including Melbourne McDowell), scenery and appointments employed during her recent successful run in that theater. In fact it is the intention to give both the productions of "Fedora" and "La Tosca" on a scale of magnificence rarely equaled here, and there is no question but what the refined and cultured portion of the community will testify by their presence and patronage their high appreciation of Fanny Davenport. "Fedora," will be presented on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinee, and "La Tosca" the balance of the engagement. Sale of seats will begin Thursday.

What They Lack.

Texas Siftings.

A.—"I don't think the prohibitionists stand much show."

B.—"Why not?"

"They have not a beautiful lunchcake, but there doesn't seem to be anybody willing to build a barrel around it."

THE TWO GREAT EVILS.

Congressional Inquiries Into Trusts and Immigration.

THE SUGAR AND OIL COMBINES.

Stone-Cutters Imported by the Hundred to Work on the State Capitol of Texas—Contract Laborers on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The house committee on home manufactures to-day submitted an elaborate report concerning the trusts' investigation, which was ordered printed. The report says the committee has particularly directed its inquiry into the methods of and to the extent of the business done or controlled by the sugar trust and the Standard oil trust.

In submitting the testimony the committee calls the attention of the house to the form of organization of those two trusts. Both of them are organized upon substantially the same plan. From the testimony it appears that there exists a certain number of corporations, organized under the laws of the different states, and subject to their control. That these corporations have issued their stock to various individuals, and that these individual stockholders have surrendered their stock to trustees named in the agreement creating these trusts, and accepted in lieu thereof certificates issued by the trustees. The agreements provide that the various corporations whose stock is surrendered to the trustees shall preserve their identity, and carry on their business. In the sugar trust agreement there is a provision that the several corporations shall maintain their separate organizations and each shall carry on and conduct its own business. The trustees in both cases, upon the stand as witnesses, specifically denied that the trustees, as such, ever do any other business than to receive and distribute dividends, and to hold the stock of the various corporations, and exercise the right of stockholders in such corporations.

A CAREFUL MOVE.

The care with which the trustees avoid making any agreement relating to commodities appears from the testimony as to the arrangement with the Oil Producers' association in the fall of 1887. The officers of the producers' association testified that an agreement was then made with the Standard Oil trust by which 5,000,000 barrels of oil belonging to the Standard Oil trust was set apart for the benefit of the association, upon its agreement to curtail production of crude oil at 17,000 barrels per diem. These witnesses undoubtedly understand that the arrangement was with the trustees of the Standard Oil trust, but a written agreement, produced and now in evidence, shows that it was made with and is signed by the Standard Oil Company of New York, one of the companies whose stock is held by the trustees, and that the Standard Oil trust, or trustees thereof, as such, are not parties to it, nor in any other manner responsible for the carrying out of that agreement. This form of combination was obviously devised for the purpose of relieving the trusts and trustees from a charge of a breach of the conspiracy laws of the various states, or of being a combination to regulate and control the price of production of any commodity.

The report also says: "Complaint having been made to him by the citizens of the state of New York against the sugar trust and one of the corporations which it controls, the attorney-general of that state has, after a hearing, decided that prosecution is to be commenced against that trust and the corporation complained of, upon grounds which are set forth in an elaborate opinion, which is submitted as a part of the evidence in relation to the trust, and as containing a careful statement of the law of that state, so far as it affords any remedy against such trusts."

SUDDENLY CALLED AWAY.

Chairman Ford Receives Sad News and Departs for Michigan.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Just as the congressional committee investigating matters relating to immigration was about to assemble to-day, a telegram was handed Chairman Ford telling that his sister, Miss Esther Ford, had died suddenly from accidental poisoning, while on her way to Lansing to meet her elder sister, Phenie, who was attending the convention of charities organization at Mackinac. At the request of Ford, no adjournment was taken, and the investigation was continued with Col. Oates in the chair, Ford leaving for Michigan on the first train.

STONE-CUTTERS BROUGHT OVER.

In the afternoon, John B. Dyer, secretary of the Granite-Cutters National Union, said he knew of stone-cutters brought out here under contract to work. One George Berry, acting for Gus Wilkie, a contractor employed by a syndicate to build the new state capitol at Austin, Texas, had brought over a number of stonecutters under contract to work on that job. Witness had met them at Castle Garden, and three of the men were taken before the U. S. district attorney, but he refused to act, and they were allowed to go to Austin. Seventy-eight men came over, and fifty-five went to Texas. They came over in April, 1886. Witness produced affidavit made by one of the men, to which was attached a copy of a circular given by Wilkie's agent in Aberdeen, Scotland, setting forth the nature of the work to be done, the scale of prices to be paid for stone-cutters and blacksmiths, rates of board in Austin, manner of paying, etc. One hundred and fifty granite cutters were needed, and a number of blacksmiths. It was stated also that there was eighteen months' work to cut enough stone for the building. Passage money was paid by the contractor, to be refunded out of the first earnings.

Dyer stated that when he found he could not stop the men, he notified the K. of L. at Austin, and the case is now pending in the United States courts against the capitol syndicate under the contract labor law.

Witness said the government furnished the contractors convict labor to quarry stone, and that granite cutters were asked by the quarrymen not to cut granite which was quarried by convict labor, and then Wilkie sent over to Scotland for these men. He said Senator Farwell was the chief man of the syndicate, and Wilkie represents himself as acting for the syndicate. Witness would not swear that Senator Farwell knew of Wilkie's importing this contract labor. The state of Texas gave the syndicate 3,000,000 acres of land, and the labor of 500 convicts.

TESTIMONY OF A CONTRACT LABORER.

David Dawson, one of the contract laborers brought over by Berry, was next sworn. He worked in Austin for the syndicate eighteen months. He understood before he went there that Wilkie had convict labor on the job, but was told the convicts would be taken away as soon as Wilkie could get enough free labor to do the work. On the contrary, witness declared, Wilkie doubled the number of convicts. Wilkie paid witness $4 a day, and at his request witness wrote to a friend in Aberdeen, who, on his assurance there was work for them, secured about fifteen others who came out here and were employed by Wilkie. Witness said it was a very common thing for people of Aberdeen to come here and work during the summer and return home in time for winter. Witness said that he could make $6 75 a day here, but in Aberdeen he could make only $1 25 a day. Skilled laborers who come over here for the summer work are mostly stonecutters.

James K. Anderson, another Aberdeen man, said he made $5 25 a week at his trade of stonecutting in Scotland, but here he made $2 75 a day. He was asked no questions at Castle Garden when he landed here.

ANYTHING TO GET PASSAGE MONEY.

Stanislaus Ledeschowsky, a native of Russian Poland, next swore that Bremen, Hamburg and Antwerp steamship lines have agents there who persuade the people to emigrate by means of the most untrue representations. The most ignorant and poor classes are those who come here. The authorities rigidly enforced the law compelling all emigrants crossing the line to show that they had sufficient money to carry them through. To meet this difficulty the agents furnished the emigrants with bogus exchange drafts, which they showed at the frontier, and which are taken up again as soon as they have crossed.

A MISSING MAN TURNS UP,

And Denies That He Left His Partners in the Lurch.

CHICAGO, July 30.—George F. Wilson, concerning whom a dispatch from Denver was widely published Saturday last, is here. He denies the rumors that he has been missing, that he left his partners in Denver deeply involved on his account, that he brought away from there any large sum of money, or has been guilty of any irregular transactions of any kind. On the contrary he says he has been registered at the Palmer house in this city for three weeks past, and has been in daily negotiation with leading business men here, and had about consummated arrangements for securing enough capital to take up the outstanding indebtedness there. Moreover, he says he has been in frequent communication with Lower, his partner in the place, who, Wilson says, is now also here, and who has telegraphed back to Denver requesting the papers there to deny, over his signature, all statements representing Wilson as having avoided him, or having been guilty of any improper transactions in which he is concerned.

A BIG BOND STEAL.

The Old Game of Diverting the Attention of the Owner.

ALBANY, July 30.—About noon to-day P. D. Dederick, of the well known firm of agricultural implement manufacturers, drove to the Mechanics' and Farmers' bank and secured a package of bonds, comprising series sixteen of the debenture bonds issued by the Equitable Mortgage Company in Kansas City, dated May 1, 1887, and falling due May 1 1892, for $1000 each. The package he placed on the seat of his buggy. A man passing attracted his attention by saying there was something the matter with the harness, and while Dederick's head was turned a confederate dashed in and grabbed the bonds and made his escape. Dederick thinks the package contains bonds to the value of $100,000.

A BAD FAMILY.

They Resist Arrest and Fatally Wound Two Officers.

CONWAY, Ark., July 30.—While two deputy sheriffs were endeavoring to arrest Fred Conway, a farmer, near here, a fight took place, in which the whole family attacked and fatally wounded the officers. Another posse has gone after Conway, who said he would not be taken alive.

SPORTING NOTES.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 30.—Three-quarters mile—St. Albans won in 1:21, Romance second, Songster third.

Six Furlongs—Dalesman won in 1:19, Vanilla Filly second, Natot third.

Mile and a sixteenth—Bertie won in 1:51, Relax second, Mary Hamilton third.

One and one-sixteenth miles—Vaulter won in 1:51½, Count Luna second, King Robin third.

Mile and one-eighth—Exile won in 2:03¾, Raveller second, Richelieu third.

Seven-eighths mile—Tattler won in 1:32½, Jim Clare second, Young Duke third.

Baseball.

BOSTON, July 30.—Philadelphia won in the eleventh inning by a scratch; score—Philadelphia 4, Boston 3. Batteries—Sowders and Kelly for Boston, Buffington and Clements for Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Whitney's pitching was too much for the Giants to-day. Score, New York 1, Washington 9. Batteries, Crane and Brown for New York, Whitney and Mack for Washington.

DETROIT, July 30.—The Hoosiers won a hotly contested game to-day by lucky hits in the eleventh. Score, Detroits 5, Indianapolis 6. Batteries, Getzein and Sutcliffe, and Burdick and Buckley.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Pittsburgers had the game in hand from the first inning. Score, Chicago 7, Pittsburg 3. Batteries, Kroeh and Flint, and Morris and Carroll.

CLEVELAND, July 30. — Cleveland 1, St. Louis 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Athletics 2 Kansas City 0.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Baltimore 1, Louisville 5.

A Man of Distinguished Connection.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Dr. Winslow I. Pierce died in Brooklyn yesterday, aged 69 years. He was twice a brother-in-law to the late Vice President Hendricks, and a lifelong friend of Stephen A. Douglas. He was a cousin of President Franklin Pierce, and was related on his mother's side to the Prescotts and Bancrofts. He went to California in 1849, returning to Indiana in 1855. He married a sister of Hendricks, and soon after her death he married another sister, who died a few months ago.

All For Love.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—A distinguished looking stranger, about 35 years of age, evidently a Russian, who declines to give his name, but says he is from Philadelphia, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide last night on the beach, near the excursion house, first by drowning and then by firing two shots into his body. He is in a critical condition. He admits that it was a love affair.

Back From His Fishing Trip.

NEW YORK, July 30.—President Cleveland, Postmaster General Dickinson and Dan Lamont returned this evening, and took the midnight train for Washington. Lamont said during their cruise on the sound they had averaged a catch of sixty-five deep sea bass a day, of which the president got a fair share.

Two Trainmen Hurt.

QUINCY, Ill., July 30.—A Burlington fast train, west bound, ran into a car which got on the main track near Round Grove, at 3 o'clock this morning. The engine and one car were completely wrecked. The engineer and fireman were badly hurt. None of the passengers were injured.

Death of Bartley Campbell.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Bartley Campbell, the well known playwright, died at the Bloomingdale asylum for the insane this afternoon. He passed away peacefully, and death was so sudden that his friends who had been sent for were unable to reach his bedside.

The Kansas Feud.

LIBERAL, Kan., July 30.—General Myers and Attorney General Crawford arrived here yesterday afternoon and soon after started for Stevens county, to prevent further bloodshed, and presumably to arrest the parties who killed Sheriff Cross and deputies.

Cox Not a Candidate for Mayor.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Ex-Congressman Cox states that he would not accept the nomination as mayor of New York if it should be unanimously tendered him. His place is in congress, for which he will be a candidate this fall.

The Alleged Dynamiters.

AURORA, Ill., July 30.—Bauereisen, Goding and Noegel, three alleged Burlington dynamiters, were examined to-day on additional charges filed here. Bauereisen was held in $5000 bond, Goding $6000 and Noegel $3000.

Thanked by the Italian Government.

ALBANY, July 30.—Gov. Hill to-day, among many other telegrams of thanks for commuting the sentence of Chiara Cigharale, received one from Baron Fava, Italian minister, on behalf of his government.

Seachar Regaining Strength.

RACINE, Wis., July 30.—Seachar, the man who made the remarkable record of fasting fifty-three days, has had a rest from visitors and reporters and is slowly regaining his health and strength.

Robbed and Nearly Killed.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—A masked robber entered the farm house of Conrad Doup, in Knox county, last night, beat the old man with a club, bound his hands, and stole $2600.

A. E. & O. Extension.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—It has been determined by the Baltimore & Ohio immediately to complete the construction between the Philadelphia extension and Staten Island.

Sold at a Sacrifice.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The stock of Levi M. Bates & Co., was sold by the sheriff to-day. The estimated value was over $200,000, but the sale realized less than $100,000.

Hot Weather.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 30.—The thermometer to-day registered 104 in the shade. There were several sunstrokes, one fatal.

Gen. Sheridan.

NONQUITT, Mass., July 30.—Gen. Sheridan's condition is unchanged. The favorable symptoms continue.

In a Critical Condition.

SARATOGA, July 30.—Morris, injured Saturday, is suffering concussion of the brain. His condition is critical.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. Through sleeping cars from Portland. Office, 121 Washington street.

THE PARNELL BILL.

A Lengthy Discussion in the Commons.

BITTER OPPOSITION TO JUDGE DAY.

But the Government is Sustained on a Vote—The Commons Then Adjourns for the Day—Old World Notes.

LONDON, July 30.—The commons went into committee to-night on the bill to investigate the charges against Parnell.

Sexton moved to increase the number of judges in the commission to five, if it was to inquire into the whole history of the national league, extending over nine years. Three judges are not sufficient, unless the inquiry is limited.

Mathews said the government could not accept the amendment. There would be nothing gained by increasing the number of judges.

Sexton then reminded Mathews that the commission dealt with charges for murder and outrage and that everything might turn upon the examination of witnesses in New York and Australia. He had nothing to say against two of the commissioners, but he was surprised at the nomination of Justice Day after his conduct during the inquiry into the Belfast riots.

Anderson said he was astonished that the government dared to propose a tribunal to have power to appoint other commissioners to take evidence abroad.

Parnell urged the house to recollect they were discussing a proposal to provide a substitute for the jury.

While in England a jury of twelve was always provided, it was proposed that the settlement of important and far-reaching Irish issues to be involved in the inquiry depend upon the verdict of two men. [Hear! Hear.] There was no precedent. He denied that it was any favor to its members. On the contrary, it was waiving their ordinary position as citizens in accepting commissions. A leading London conservative paper of to-day had declared that the question was no longer as to his innocence or guilt, but as to the best means to prove him guilty. ["Hear! Hear!"] Was he to be held responsible for everything Patrick Ford said or did in America while governments were not responsible for what their organs did? [Cheers.]

The amendment was then voted down, Smith having proposed that the commission consist of Justices Hannen, Day and Smith. Labouchere protested against the selection of Justice Day. Smith said he believed the judges named had the complete approval of the English bar and everybody of judicial knowledge.

Goschen explained that the government had elected these judges as non-political parties who had never been in parliament. He trusted the house would indorse this view.

John Morley said he quite understood the government's difficulty in altering the composition of the commission, but that made no difference. Nothing has been said against Justices Hannen and Smith. Regarding Justice Day, he said he had from an absolutely reliable source, a gentleman having peculiar means of knowing Justice Day's mind upon Irish affairs, and he had told Smith the name of his informant, who wrote that Justice Day was a man of the seventeenth century in his views concerning Catholics. Like Torquemada, he was a tory of high flyers, non-juror type. [Hear, hear.] He rightly rails against Parnell and his friends. He regards them as infidels, rebels and traitors. He is not a Catholic himself. He believed them guilty of any crime. Morley said he would not publicly give the name. He proved his good faith by telling Smith. Surely in the face of feeling of this kind toward Justice Day, the government would not retain him on the commission, against which there ought be no whisper raised. He must vote against nomination. [Cheers.]

Balfour held that Morley had gone too far to maintain any reticence about the writer of the letter. Justice Day had a right to ask the name of his traducer. [Cheers.]

Morley assured the house that there was nothing sinister in his withholding the name of his correspondent. The person in question was a colleague of Justice Day upon the Belfast riot commission and was a barrister named Adams.

Gladstone said he felt it his duty to support Morley. After informing the government regarding Justice Day's bias and giving them chances to alter the commission, it was right, when they refused to make the change, to communicate the facts to parliament also. The government might readily have selected another judge, one to whom there should be no objection.

Goschen said Morley had not shown the letter to any minister until to-day.

Upon division the vote stood: For Justice Day, 269; against him, 160. The names of Justice Hannen and Justice Smith were agreed to without division.

Anderson moved to omit the word "allegations" in the clause empowering the commission to inquire into the charges and allegations against certain members of the house of commons.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt challenged the government to explain the meaning of the word "allegations."

Solicitor-General Clarke declined to do so, whereupon Sir William said: "The object of the resolution of the government appears to be to admit every kind of calumny, unrestrained by any judicial principles."

After nearly three hours' discussion the amendment was rejected—265 to 200.

Reid (liberal) proposed an amendment restricting the inquiry to accusations of complicity in murder or violence.

Matthews reminded the house that the charges were not confined to complicity in crime, but extended to commendation and connivance.

Chamberlain opposed the amendment. The object, he said was not to inquire into the plan of campaign or boycotting, except so far as necessary to show complicity in crime. Although he was no lawyer, he ventured to say if the amendment carried it would be impossible to inquire into the first letter which the *Times* attributed to Parnell. It would shut out many of the *Times'* charges.

Parnell said he had not before had opportunity to acknowledge the compliments Chamberlain paid him on a recent occasion. His recollection was that before he was minister he was always anxious to put the Irish party forward to do work which he himself was afraid to do. After he became minister he was always most anxious to betray to the Irish party secrets of the cabinet, to undermine their councils and plans in the interest of the Irish party. If inquiry was extended to these matters he would be able to make good his words by documentary and other evidence that had not been forged. At this point the debate was adjourned.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT COPENHAGEN

The Usual Courtesies Exchanged Between the Monarchs.

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—The German and Danish squadrons met at 9 o'clock this morning a short distance south of Dragor. King Christian of Denmark and Crown Prince Frederick boarded the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which was flying Danish colors, and extended a cordial greeting to Emperor William. Sailors of German vessels manned the yards and cheered the Danish squadron. Emperor William accompanied King Christian and the crown prince back to the Danish yacht, which displayed the German flag, and was brought to this city. The royal party landed at 11:30, and were received by a guard of honor. The band played the Prussian anthem as the emperor stepped ashore.

GOING HOME TO-DAY.

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—Emperor William embarks in the morning, and sails at 12:30. He goes direct to Berlin, visiting Bismarck early next week. A brilliant banquet was given in the palace this evening.

CABLE NOTES.

Canadian Pacific Profits.

MONTREAL, July 30.—For the half year ended June 30, the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific railway were $5,833,300; working expenses, $4,719,520; net profit, $1,113,870; compared with the net profit of $941,237 for the same period last year. The net profits for June were $390,936, a gain of $2235 over June last year.

Strikers Become Troublesome.

PARIS, July 30.—This morning bands of striking navvies compelled laborers to stop work in yards which were engaged by police and troops. Various points in the suburbs are occupied by military detachments, and a number of navvies to-day, it was decided to send Dahlier Floquet's protest against the employment of troops and declaring the police were responsible for the conflicts that occurred.

Notes from Dublin.

DUBLIN, July 30.—Mayor McHugh of Sligo has been tried and convicted of a charge of publishing boycotting notices in his newspaper, the *Sligo Champion*. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

The tenants of the Van Deler estate in County Clare have resolved to abandon their resistance to the payment of rent, and it is expected that they will settle with the agents to-morrow. In that case there will be no more evictions.

A Verdict For O'Brien.

DUBLIN, July 30.—The libel action of Wm. O'Brien against the Cork *Constitution* has resulted in a verdict in favor of O'Brien for £100 damages. He claimed £5000. O'Brien left Cork for Dublin to-night. Speaking from the train, he said he thought the verdict in his suit was a death blow to Parnellism and crime.

Will Protect Wagner's Works.

BERLIN, July 30.—Emperor William has telegraphed that he considers it to be his sacred duty to protect and further the performance of Wagner's works at Bayreuth.

WHY ENGLAND IS INTERESTED.

Irish World.

The advocates of the colonial policy of free trade profess to believe that England is not directly interested in the election of Cleveland and the overthrow of the protective system. "Larry" Godkin and George Jones, who ought to know and probably do, insist that England doesn't care a toss which party wins, in spite of the unanimous declaration of the British press without regard to party in favor of Grover Cleveland and his free trade message and the Mills bill.

Facts, however, are more reliable witnesses than words, and these facts are not forgotten by all Americans who were witnesses of the attitude of England toward the Union during the late war. The great source of power upon which the South relied to secure the co-operation of Europe in its attempt to destroy the Union was her vast cotton fields. She was producing annually over five million bales of cotton, the great bulk of the world's supply. She furnished with raw material the factories of England, France, Germany, as well as the Northern states, and its manufacture, transportation and incidental industry gave employment to millions of people who had no other source of subsistence. Conscious of this monopoly, the South fancied herself mistress of the world's industrial situation, and her arrogance was in proportion to her consciousness of power, as she fully believed she could bring the whole world to her feet by withholding the great staple which she controlled. "What would happen," cried Hammond of South Carolina in 1858, "if no cotton was furnished for three years? I will not stop to depict what every one can imagine, but this is certain, England would topple headlong and carry the whole civilized world with her. No, you dare not make war on cotton. No power on earth dares to make war upon cotton. Cotton is king."

It is well known that it was this fear of consequence of a successful blockade of Southern cotton which prompted the recognition of the Southern belligerents by England in the first year of the war in the hope of being able to break the blockade and supply the South with manufactures and munitions of war in exchange for cotton, which gave employment to tens of thousands of English operatives.

It is not yet forgotten that in the struggle to save the integrity of the nation against the treason of the South and the hate of England, the naval forces of the Union sank or captured over 700 vessels from England engaged in running the blockade under what Mr. Blaine aptly called "England's malignant neutrality."

Neither is it forgotten that in spite of the efforts of England, the Union forces succeeded in preventing the South from shipping more than a small fraction of her cotton, and the result was that by the year 1863 the supply of cotton in England was exhausted, the price had more than doubled, the factories had stopped, and a million of English people who were dependent on the industry were reduced to abject destitution, and $10,000,000, besides local charity, had been appropriated for the relief of the prevailing distress.

All this time the South, which had the monopoly of the raw material, but without manufactures, was as helpless as was England, who had the manufacturing facilities, but lacked the raw material. The North, on the other hand, which had both within reach, triumphed over Southern treason and its English accomplices.

Now, it is the irresistible logic of those historical facts that the discouragement of manufactures in America and restriction of industry as largely as possible to the production of raw cotton and other materials to be shipped to England for manufacture must have as direct an effect upon the welfare of England's operatives to-day as they had in 1861-65. Since the close of the war America has steadily developed into being the rival of England in manufacturing facilities, with the additional advantage of such an extraordinary growth in population and enterprise as to furnish an unrivaled home market for the consumption of its own products independent of the leveling influences of foreign competition. The development has caused a great reduction in the demand for English manufactures, as the statistics of English commerce clearly prove.

Is it not, then, most natural that she should desire to regain a share at least of the American markets which she has lost through the protective system? Is it not entirely fitted that she should be desirous of seeing the old Southern free trade system inaugurated, and for that end should contribute vigorously toward the re-election of the administration that buys its army blankets in England and employs English labor to supply America's needs, even while American workmen are out of employment.

A Special Case.

The man at the railroad gate, says the Detroit *Free Press* of July 19, was about to throw open the door for the arrival of the Flint & Pere Marquette train when a short, fat and determined looking woman attempted to pass in.

"Can't go in there, ma'am," he called.

"But I must."

"Against orders, ma'am."

"I don't care! I'm going in!"

"Sorry, ma'am, but I have my orders," he said as he held the gate.

"See here, sir!" she said as she advanced a step, "this is a special case. I got word that my husband would be in on this train."

"Yes, but——"

"Hold on! He ran away from me three months ago, and is now sneaking back to settle up some business."

"And you want to greet him?"

"I do."

"How?"

She spit on her hands and took a fresh hold of her umbrella.

"Very well, ma'am; I'll make an exception in your case. Don't get too excited."

The train rolled in, and a little man with a satchel stepped down to have his hat knocked fifty feet with a "swipe" of the umbrella. Before she could load and fire again he skipped for the yards, and was soon lost to sight among the cars. The woman picked up the hat, shouldered her umbrella, and as she marched out past the gateman she said:

"Much obleeged. There was no excitement—no hysterics. I simply struck too high and he got away."

Useful in His Way.

New York Sun.

Miss Ethel—Who was that old gentleman who took you to dinner, Clara?

Miss Clara—An old bachelor friend of papa's. He was del

E WHITMAN MYTH.

PORTLAND, July 29, 188...
...ron or THE OREGONIAN:
...e You Time OREGONIAN, published ...
...of July 2, 1888, Mr. Lewis B. ...
...ames to the difference of the Whit...
...concerning the saving of Oregon ...
...rasp of the British lion.
...e, apparently on his own knowl...
...his uncle, Dr Whitman, went ...
Walla Walla, in the fall of 1842, ...
...cess and only purpose of bring...
...ration to Oregon, and that while ...
...ston, in February 1843 he returned ...
...sident Tyler to promise that he ...
...further action concerning the ...
...treaty," and gave the doctor the ...
...n of 1843 in which to demonstrate ...
...t practicable route could be ...
...gh to Oregon." He also stated ...
...on his way East the doctor left ...
...Wesport and Independence, as ...
...ther he would, on his return, ...
...pilot an emigration through ...
...na river," and that about May 1st ...
...his uncle started from Independ...
...and Westport "with an emigration ...
...ns and not less than 1000 souls, ...
...e doctor's station at the Walla ...
...y September 2, 1843."
Mr. Perrin B Whitman was yet ...
...ears, when his uncle was killed ...
...his present recollection of what ...
...id and did prior thereto concern...
...atters is, in the nature of things, ...
...ns of much weight.
...ility and ignorance, as to the ...
...treaty, are manifest in what he ...
...the president's promise to delay ...
...on, when, as every tyro in his...
...nows, the treaty was negotiated ...
...1842, and ratified and proclaimed ...
...er 10th, of the same year. And ...
...e the right to Oregon territory, ...
...ed into the negotiation, which ...
...the treaty ...
...ubtful, on the evidence, whether ...
...was ever in Washington, but if ...
...there on his way to Boston to ...
...the board about the continuance ...
...ion, it was probably for the pur...
...ing some authority to represent ...
States to the Indians of Eastern ...
...d to obtain a portion of the ...
...co-fund" for that purpose, which ...
...ood, as appears from his letter ...
...ns, of May 28, 1843, was in the ...
...the president.
...doctor's part in the organization ...
...g the emigration of 1843 to Oregon, ...
...ay that I have lived in familiar ...
...with many of the leading persons ...
...ration since 1849, without any ...
...ons on the subject whatever, and ...
...rd such a thing mentioned until ...
...ation of the Whitman Myth, in ...
...s of the *Marcus* (Astoria) *Gazette*, ...

...doubt that the doctor was favor...
...gration from the "states" to Ore...
...very other American settler of ...
...e were then quite a number in ...
...st valley. He saw that his sta...
...ion, located on the way to the ...
...in Western Oregon, was bound, ...
...crease of emigration, to become ...
...t of comparatively great value ...
...unity, as it proved to be even ...
...th. And hence his hasty trip to ...
...urge on the Mission Board the ...
...of keeping it up.
...is point, I subjoin the letters of ...
...ssons on the emigration of 1843, ...
...distinguished citizens of Oregon, ...
...to know more about the subject ...
Mr. Whitman by myself. These ...
...epts one, were written to the Rev. ...
...reply to an inquiry by him as to ...
Dr. Whitman had in the emigra...
...and are published in a pamphlet ...
...s,

...te of February, 1883, Hon. Lind...
...ate writes:
...movement I know of in getting ...
...gration as follows. There was ...
...chance of Robert Shortess, who ...
...home with me in Missouri, then ...
...plains in 1838 or 1839 with the ...
...who wrote letters back to me and ...
...sse, giving a fine description of ...
...a man well known to the early ...
Oregon. Our living in a very ...
...ate and the severity of the win...
...d us to make an effort to reach ...
...about the first of March, 1843, ...
...ics in the Booneville *Herald* (e...
...lished in Missouri) that there ...
...effort to get up an emigration ...
...About the same time there was ...
...the north part of the state, and ...
...st of May we met on the border ...
...e, and organized for Oregon. ...
...eached the North Platte, or some ...
the Black hills, Dr. ...
...and his nephew overtook us, ...
...a small vehicle. Up to ...
...never had heard the name of Dr. ...
...still not know there was such a ...
The doctor rendered us a good ...
...ice, being a man of energy, and ...
...him some, by hauling provisions ...
...n and others for nothing. I think ...
...emigrant of '43 will bear me out ...
...tements."
...te of July 19, 1888, Mr Applegate ...
...e as follows: "As to the mis...
...sionary stopped in Missouri in ...
...of 1842, and got up the emigration ...
...ort from that state in 1843, and ...
...ed the same across the plains ...
...the first I ever heard or saw of the ...
...in the Black hills. If was there ...
...us on our way across the plains, ...
...with us the balance of the sum...
...still he left us and went on ahead ...
...on station on the Walla Walla ...
...new him well; and many times ...
...state the object of his trip east, it ...
...his mission to board from the ...
...ent his missions and also to furnish ...
...s, that he might be enabled to ...
...the influence of the Catholic ...
...e never claimed any other pur...

...nry 19, 1883, Hon Jesse Apple...
...to Mr. Eells: "Your note reached ...
First—Nothing Dr Whitman ...
...te induced me to come to Oregon. ...
...irst saw Dr Whitman in June, ...
...Platte river Third—I know of ...
...iving or dead whom he induced ...
Oregon."
...ry 22, 1883 Col. James W. Nes...
...to Mr. Eells, saying that he was ...
...whereabouts west of the Mis...
...the first saw Dr. Whitman, and ...
...er saw or heard of him before, ...

...of no person who was in...
...ence to Oregon in consequence of ...
...an's representations, and I think ...
...the immigration were as igno...
Whitman, his speaking and writ...
...s."
...st 12 1883, Mr John G Baker, of ...
Oregon wrote to Mr Eells: "In ...
Whitman, I will say that I did ...
Dr Whitman was in the ...
Dr Whitman to overtook us. Where ...
us I cannot now say, but it was ...
...ter we started. We had taken ...
...ter pilot when Dr Whitman over...
...e then got Dr. Whitman for our ...
Whitman was a man of great en...
...erseverance and of great service ...

...14, 1883, Mr J. M. Shively of ...
...regon, wrote Mr. Eells: "I first ...
...itman on the plains in 1843. I ...
...of him or his mission to Wash...
...rous to this. Friends in St. Louis ...
...package by him. In November, ...
the first to get up the excitement ...
...egon question, and after many ...
...ent to Washington with a petition ...
...e doctor's station at the Walla ...
...then in session. If Dr Whit...
...then in Washington I did not see ...
him. I never heard any one say ...
...knew Dr Whitman till they met ...
...plains." Yours truly,

MATTHEW P DEADY.

Democrats Seceding.

...s, Tenn., July 18.—W. L. Ledge...
...der in the democratic party of ...
...sse, J. S. Cox, a prominent rival ...
...and James Wright, a wealthy ...
...ld mechanic, are all out for ...
Morton and protection to Ameri...
Cox was a big slave-owner ...
...war and has been a life-long ...
...ce. Wright was in the confeder...
...and never voted a republican ...

Very Amusing.

New York Tribune.
...is amusing. Some Mexican pa...
...king on Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood ...
...ential possibility. "It is feared," ...
...them, "that she will be elected, ...
...ult would cause many complica...
There is nothing like going out of ...
...to get a calm view of American ...

...t office, corner First and Oak streets ...
...Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Oregon ...
...Shortest Line. Quickest Time. Best Service. ...
...Portland, Oregon.

THE O. R. & N. CO.'S SYSTEM.

Trunk and Branch Lines Owned and Operated by This Corporation.

Statement of the Railway Routes from Portland to the Branches North and South of Snake River—Roads Under Construction

The very recent action of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in making an application for a restraining injunction against the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company to cause the stoppage of work now in progress on several branch lines has occasioned no little comment in railroad and business circles generally. Particulars of the suit were telegraphed from New York a few days since, and a supplemental article on the railway situation in general appeared in yesterday's OREGONIAN. Except among those who are personally conversant with railway matters, the system of railways owned and controlled by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company—both the trunk line and various radiating branches—is not generally well understood. Now that the question of the restraining injunction is being discussed and widely commented upon, a brief account of these lines may not be uninteresting and is certainly pertinent.

At present the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company have in active operation 7 1 miles of railway, while there is in course of construction 241 miles of road. Commencing at Portland the main trunk line extends through to Huntington, a distance of 404 4 miles. Radiating from this are several important branches. From Umatilla a branch extends to Walla Walla, which is distant from Portland 245 8 miles. Commencing at Pendleton a branch extends northward passing through Walla Walla and continuing on, reaches the Snake river at Green City. Branching from this line are two short roads, one reaching eastward to Dayton and the other extending to the east to Pomeroy. There is a very short branch also extending to the east from Green City to Riparia. This branch lies near the south bank of Snake river and extends nearly parallel with that stream. All these branches mentioned lie south of the Snake. North of Snake river are several branches. One line starts at Penawawa Junction and reaches to Colfax. From that point one branch extends east to Moscow and another northeastward to Farmington.

The Snake river divides the two branch systems, and between Riparia and Sutton station—the nearest points of approach—is a gap of twenty five miles. The distance from Riparia to Sutton, or as it is generally designated in railroad parlance as the "fifty third mile post" was graded several years ago when Mr Villard was at the head of affairs. Recently the Snake was spanned by a bridge and trains can now cross. This short branch road is now being built by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, progress and work is being crowded forward with all practicable haste. It is thought that this important link in the chain will be completed in a few weeks and ready for active operation. Its importance in the general branch system controlled by the O. R. & N. Co. is great for the reason that by building a road from Sutton down to Texas Ferry (Riparia) the missing link is supplied and the company has an independent line through to Portland. This gap is filled, and the necessity is obviated of using that portion of the Northern Pacific Company's main line from Palouse Junction down to Wallula. Heavy tribute has been exacted and paid by the O. R. & N. Co to the Northern Pacific ever since the completion of the branch road to Palouse Junction, for every bushel of wheat hauled and every pound of freight carried North of Snake river and south of the North Pacific lands one of the great grain belts of the Inland Empire. It embraces one of the richest most fertile and most productive sections on the North Pacific coast. Through this splendid region the lines of the O. R. & N. Co extend commencing at Palouse Junction and terminating at Moscow and Farmington.

This same fertile agricultural belt is tapped by the Northern Pacific by a branch road leaving the trunk line at Marshall, two miles east of Lane, and running southeast to a point not far from Lewiston, Idaho. This branch is about 105 miles long. However by the completion of the twenty five-mile branch by the O. R. & N. Co a nearer and more direct route is secured to tidewater than by the other branch. With the three branches now in course of construction a great area of rich country will be tapped and all made tributary to Portland.

These three lines are called respectively the Pleasant Valley branch (forty-eight miles long) Rockford branch (thirty three miles long) and the Mullan branch (ninety miles long). Strictly speaking these lines are not being built by the O. R. & N. Co as that corporation have no charter authorizing them to construct these branches. The Pleasant Valley branch is being built by the Oregon Railway & Extension Company. It commences a short distance below Endicott, on the Palouse branch and extends north and east to a junction with the Rockford line. The Rockford line is being built by the Washington & Idaho Railroad Company. It starts at Farmington and runs north to Rockford. The Mullan branch connects with the Rockford line at Hangman creek and extends almost due east to Mullan. This is the branch which will connect with the Coeur d'Alene road. It is also being constructed by the Washington & Idaho railroad Company.

The completion of these branches are of much importance to that whole region and it will result in great direct benefit to Portland. Besides tapping a very extensive agricultural region, it will enable this city to be in direct railroad connection with the rich mineral wealth of the Coeur d'Alene discoveries. Completion of the line to Rockford will leave only a very short gap between that point and Spokane Falls. Twenty six miles of road will reach that city. This would place Portland in direct communication with Spokane Falls over the O. R. & N. Co's lines. It is claimed that from Spokane Falls to Portland over the latter company's lines is 100 miles shorter than from Spokane Falls to Portland via Tacoma.

Besides the branches mentioned above both those in operation and those in process of construction—the O. R. & N. Co are building another line. This branch leaves the trunk line at the mouth of Willow Creek and extending south, reaches Heppner. This distance is forty six and a half miles. Work on this line is being pushed rapidly by the contractor and will probably be completed within six weeks. At all events it is expected to have the road in operation in time to move this season's crop. This branch will penetrate a fertile grain producing section and the effects of opening up that portion of the state will be directly advantageous to this city.

Yesterday an informal conference was held at Mr W. H. Holcomb's office in reference to securing terminal facilities. There were present Manager Holcomb of the O. R. & N. Co Mr. A. N. Towne general manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad lines and R. Koehler manager of the lines of the Southern Pacific in Oregon. Several hours were devoted to the general discussion of the important subject. Late in the afternoon Managers Holcomb and Towne made a visit to the grounds in the northern end of the city where the union depot will be built and spent some time in making a personal examination of the place. The matter was generally talked over though no definite action was taken.

Work on the Portland & Vancouver rail road is being pushed actively forward. There are probably 150 men employed by the contractor. All the grading is practically done though there is considerable trestle work to do. Eight thousand feet of this latter work will be required—all that portion of the line which crossed the wide and marshy bottom of the Columbia. This portion of the work is required by the company to be completed by the 25th of August. The trestles will range from fifteen to twenty five in height according to the sinuosities of the ground. The road will be constructed two feet above the extreme high water mark of 1876 and the track will probably never be submerged.

By the 1st of September it is expected that the road will practically be completed, so that it will go into active operation about the 10th of that month. The total distance of the road will be about eight miles. The line of the trestling there will be about three miles of ballasting. For this, a most excellent article has been found. The line of road passes through great quantities of coarse sand, or very fine gravel—about the size of common bird shot—which is unsurpassed for that purpose. It soon becomes attached forming an almost solid mass like cement, and holds everything with firmness.

All the rolling stock is now being built at San Francisco, and will be in readiness for the opening of the new road and tracklaying is going ahead, and more iron is expected to arrive from the East before the present instalment is exhausted. The total cost of constructing and equipping this road will approximate $140 000.

C. W. Johnson superintendent of the O. R. & N. Co has been absent on a short visit to the East. He left several days since for Kansas City at which place his wife has been visiting for some time. His wife will return with him and both are expected to arrive here to-morrow or next day. Mr Johnson combines business and pleasure in his Eastern trip.

AMONG THE SOLDIER BOYS.

Effect On the Service of the Exhaustion of the Militia Fund.

How the Difficulty Occurred and What is Being Done to Have Matters Straightened Out—General Notes.

The finances of the First regiment Oregon National Guard and of the other regiments in the state are in a somewhat strained position just at present by reason of the fact that the militia fund has been exhausted. The law which provided for an appropriation of between $16 000 and $17 000 was passed by the last legislature in 1887. The secretary of state held that the fund was not available until the taxes were collected and the warrants in the hands of the sheriff which did not happen until the first of the present year. The law provides that the fiscal year shall be from June 30 to June 30, but it has been construed to mean from January to January. The secretary of state not disbursing any moneys, as above stated until the sheriff should have collected the taxes in December. When the money was finally paid over half of the fiscal year had passed and the bills had to be paid, and now that the fiscal year is again closed the fund is all gone and for the next six months or until January when the taxes being collected the secretary of state will issue warrants the regiment will have to do the best they can. No serious trouble is anticipated however as it is only a question of time before the matter can be satisfactorily arranged.

Adjutant General J. C. Shoffner yesterday told an OREGONIAN reporter said "As the militia fund is all used up, but the secretary of state and I, are endeavoring to have a special appropriation of $10 000 made to tide us over for the awkward six months and then by having the year begin January 1 all will be plain sailing. We will have no difficulty about the matter."

Colonel Charles Francis Beebe in reply to a similar question said: "The fund has been exhausted, there is no doubt about that. The principal drain on the money was the clause which allowed $5 per capita to all companies, to be applied toward uniforming the men. The original law created a military board of five officers to have charge of the disbursement of the money. Three military districts of ten companies each were also created and the appropriation so stimulates things that where there were only nine companies in the state before the law there are now twenty eight or twenty nine. So, you see twenty nine companies of sixty men each of whom drew $300 for a uniform fund made serious inroads on the appropriation. For the first quarter we receive the allotted $25 per month for armory rent. For the last quarter only $.0 per month and from now on we will receive nothing. That up to that I feel to no uneasiness. The affairs of the First regiment are in excellent condition, and the equipments as always. I have no doubt the matter may be so financed that we will have no trouble."

NOTES

The movement for organizing a new company in Dayton is well under way. It is highly probable that Lieut Col Ellerson of the Third regiment will resign and join the new company.

Col Beebe has instructed the captains of the several companies of the First regiment that drills may be suspended for the summer months.

When Company is organized there will be nine companies in the First regiment seven of them of this city and immediate vicinity.

LOCAL NOTES

A marriage license was granted yesterday for Michael Quinn and M. A. Herrall.

Judge Shattuck yesterday adjourned department No 1 of the state circuit court without date.

J. E. Bayer has secured the contract for laying 10 000 feet of corrugated iron roofing on the Industrial Fair building.

Architect W. M. Whidden is progressing favorably with the complicated job of rearranging the plans for the new hotel. Work will be commenced before very long.

A man named A. Nash was arrested by Policeman Hollyer Sunday and charged with vagrancy. When searched at the station he was relieved of $1280 in currency and $2000 in certificates of deposit. He gave $100 bail and was released.

Steamboat Inspectors McDermott and Ferguson yesterday attached government locks to the safety valves of the steamers T. J. Potter and Telephone. The Telephone is allowed to carry 140 pounds of steam and the Potter 119. If the steamers take a notion to race they will not be able to use any more steam than allowed. If they do, the valve will blow off, and the steam and fuel used will go to waste.

Assistant General Freight Agent Fulton of the Northern Pacific has received a telegram from Traffic Manager Hannaford stating that he had been advised by Chairman Leeds of the Transcontinental Association that the interstate commerce commission had given him until September 1 to put into effect the new rates agreed upon at the recent meeting of the Transcontinental Association in Chicago. Consequently the new tariff will not go into effect until then.

THE COURTS

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT

Singleton vs Riley continued till Wednesday.

Scott receiver vs O. R. & N. Co., order modifying order of June 15.

Bogart et al vs Holladay et al., bid of R. Koehler for purchase of stock of O. R. & N. Co increased to amount of decree and costs $335 000 filed and order of confirmation thereon. Weidler allowed five months to redeem and Holladay thirty days thereafter. Motion dismissing suit of either Holladay or Bogart et al allowed. Withdrawal of objections of Weidler filed, consent of Holladay, executor to order of confirmation filed.

Gast vs Packwood hearing on exceptions to answer of Grover to cross bill of Abell and exceptions allowed.

Gast vs Packwood, notice to dismiss receiver argued and submitted.

STATE CIRCUIT NO 1

W. S. Chapman vs Portland & Willamette Valley railroad—Motion to make complaint more definite and certain overruled.

W. Hawkins & Co vs Northern Pacific railroad—Allowed until September 1st to file bill of exceptions.

Mary Hall vs John Bigne—Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

G. C. Kissell vs T. F. David et al. Demurrer overruled defendant given five days to file answer.

Cebulla Forstner vs Frederick Forstner—Decree of divorce.

COUNTY

Estate of Margaret M. Garrigan. Executor G. L. Nottage ordered to pay $33 50 to R. Maple for tombstone for deceased or appear August 3 and show cause why he should not do so.

Estate of W. H. Watkins final account of Administrator W. B. Watkins filed and September 4 set for hearing.

Estate of Squire Hawkins certain personal property set apart for the use of Lucinda Hawkins widow of deceased.

Estate of Anna LaCoz, final account of S. B. Parrish administrator, approved, and administrator directed to pay costs and turn over all remaining money and personal property to Joseph LaCoz of Moriaux, France.

Do not experiment with unheard of and untried medicines, but be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEWS FROM THE EAST SIDE

Special Meeting of the City Council Last Night.

Proposition from the Water Company—Electric Light Question—Street Railway for Albina—Notes.

The council met in special session last night with Mayor Wheeler in the chair, and Councilmen Halfpenny, Shannon, Rankin, Lewis, Merrick, Crozier were in attendance, absent Terry.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Mr. Joseph Burkhard president of the East Portland Water Company saying: We herewith transmit to your honorable body our bill against the city for the past eight and one half months. We also present to the council a proposition as follows: We will in lieu of the bill as sent from the city $150 per month instead of $10 per month provided the city will give the East Portland Water Company a contract for seven years the same to date from November 15 1887. It is our desire to settle the matter at once and the city may either pay the water company $10 a month since November 15 1887 or grant said company a contract for $150 a month. In case the contract is not granted the company will be forced to collect the bill as presented. With the hope and earnest desire that the matter may be adjusted without any trouble to either the water company or the city.

Accompanying the above communication was a bill for water from November 15 1887 at the rate of $.00 per month to August 1 1888 in all amounting to $1700 referred to fire and water committee.

From the Willamette Bridge Railway Company stating that they are authorized to make street car connection at Fifth and Holladay avenue but find that the intersection of those streets is not grade so that the connections can be made. We would be glad to meet the committee on streets and the engineer any time in regard to this matter. Referred to street committee and city surveyor.

From H. R. Dunaway & Co., asking an extension of thirty days in which to remove certain lumber from Water and J streets. Rejected.

From the mayor saying he had received a communication from the Portland board of trade asking the council to appoint a committee on consolidation of the two cities. On motion, the mayor appointed Crozier, Lewis and Rankin.

PETITION

From J. G. Gruner stating that in 1880 lots 17 and 18 block 63 were sold for taxes and subsequently a deed for the property was made to the city by Geo Lamville city marshal. He requested that the proper officers be authorized to execute a quit claim deed granted.

From the street committee recommending that the petition of Hannah M. Smith et al in regard to the opening and improvement of L street between Twelfth and Thirteenth, be not granted. Adopted.

REPORTS

From the city marshal reporting that he has secured two signs for Fifth street bridge to warn people not to drive faster than a walk. Adopted.

From the street committee stating that I street roadway between Third and Fourth has been repaired. Adopted.

From the street committee reporting contracts as ordered for the improvement of Sixteenth street. Adopted.

From the viewers on the opening and extension of Beacon street submitting their report on the same. Adopted.

BILLS ORDERED PAID

O. M. Bellinger	$25 00
Grant Butler	4 50
F. S. Dunning	11 50
E. P. Frank	40
C. F. Hahn	7 00
Dr. C. B. Smith	30 00
S. D. Pierce	11 50
C. Bartel	13 00
Welch & Good	8 00
R. L. Johnson	4 00
J. Anderson	10 00

Mr. H. A. Hogue's proposition to furnish 100 electric lamps of thirty candle power for $8.00 a month within thirty days of the signing of a contract to extend over a period of three years was referred back to the committee from which it emanated.

FIRE WARRANTS

From the fire and police committee recommending passage of the ordinance making an appropriation for the purchase of fire bells of Crown Engine company and Relief Hook and Ladder company. The report brought out discussion. Halfpenny spoke in favor of its adoption and Merrick and Rankin opposed it. It was held that Pioneer Engine company would ask to be reimbursed for its outlay.

On motion the report was rejected.

REMONSTRANCE

From Mary Tippetts remonstrating against the opening and extension of Beacon street from Milwaukee road to Seventieth and asking no road to be opened. Report filed.

From the property owners on Third street, remonstrating against the proposed change of the line of the Vancouver Railway Company from Fourth street to Third street and from J to E. Filed.

MISCELLANEOUS

The mayor called attention to the fact that D street, between Water and First, has not been graveled and that he has heard great complaint concerning the same. The recorder said he had notified the contractors to proceed with graveling that street.

The city attorney recommended that certain taxes be refunded to Eugene White.

Mr. Merrick asked for information in regard to the grading and graveling of N street and asked if the time for the completion of the contracts had not about expired. He thought that the rail road company should be compelled to gravel between the track before there was some accident on the road. On motion the matter was referred to the committee on streets and public property, and they were instructed to notify the Willamette Bridge Railway Company to complete their work at once.

The mayor stated that it was his intention to start east in a few days for the purpose of meeting his family and accompanying them home. He asked for a leave of absence for a month or six weeks which was unanimously granted. Council then adjourned.

OTHER NEWS NOTES

STREET CARS FOR ALBINA

It is stated that the Willamette Bridge Railway Company has secured from Van B. DeLashmutt the right of way through River view gulch at the north end of Helm street in Albina. The company has also bought of Mr. Davenport the right of way through block six Riverview addition, for $150. There has been no franchise obtained from the Albina city council for this route but it would seem from these transactions the bridge company contemplate building a line into Albina before long.

NEW PARSONAGE

The parsonage of the Congregational church of Multnomah addition to Albina is finished and Rev. T. H. Henderson the pastor will move into it to-morrow. It is a neat two story with a cistern and other conveniences. The church which was recently finished and dedicated, cost $3 500 and it is all paid for. Mr. Henderson said: We owe much to the generosity of our friends. Messrs. Abrams and Knox donated the land on which the church edifice and parsonage stands and he adds Mr. Abrams made us a gift of $2 500 in cash. We have received other gen rous donations and consider we have been extremely fortunate.

NOTES

L. A. Patterson has returned from the sea side.

Mr. Joseph Hines brother of Rev. H. K. Hines is expected to arrive to-day from San Jose California.

Mrs. John E. Woods left yesterday afternoon for Providence Rhode Island for a six weeks visit among her relatives and friends.

Joseph Reiting has got back from Hawaii where he has been for two weeks past. He did not go to San Francisco as was reported.

In the item regarding the suspension of the *Packet* Sunday morning the word obscene appeared when the word obscure was written.

Miss Winnefred Murphy granddaughter of Mrs. A. McGuire of this city, was married in Seattle last Saturday to Mr. W. Harris deputy postmaster at that place. The young lady has many warm friends in this city.

The Vancouver Railway Company have completed the work of raising North Fourth street bridge eighteen inches. It was not made any wider than it was before. The railway company asked the council's permission to raise and widen it, but received instructions to raise it eighteen inches, and nothing was said about making it any wider. It is evident that the council intended it should be made wider, but that point was overlooked when the matter of raising the same was under discussion.

SETTLED AT LAST.—County Judge Cathin yesterday approved the final account of Samuel B. Parrish administrator of the estate of Anna La Coz released him from all further obligations and ordered him to turn over the proceeds of the estate of Joseph LaCoz who lives in France he being the sole heir of the dead woman. Anna LaCoz or Emma Merlotta as she was better known was the woman who was mysteriously murdered December 22 1885. Much time was lost in finding her sole heir and at last the right person was located. All the affairs of the dead woman have now been settled.

THE JUTE BAG COMBINATION

Peculiar Importance of Its Action to the Pacific Coast.

The Scheme of Certain Eastern Bagging Men in Interest in the Interests of Free Trade and an English Monopoly.

The report received from St. Louis to the effect that the jute bag manufacturers had organized a trust or combination and that the price of bagging would be advanced from 7 to 12 cents a yard caused considerable talk with Portland dealers in the city in view of the very large demand for this bagging in the wheat growing districts. Jute bags is everybody knows are used in great quantities and for many purposes all over the country. For instance in Eastern Oregon and Washington have 9 000 000 or more bushel of grain to be carried out of the country in jute bags. Most of the bags come from India and the great jute bagging trust of Calcutta has such complete control of the supply that it has given rise to speculation in the jute bag market. Futures and options are quoted and sold as stocks grain and provisions are handled.

The handling of the immense crops of Oregon and Washington require not less than 11 000 000 bags or about 13 000 000 yards of jute cloth. The real significance of the reported combination and the advance in price of the bags is thus made apparent. The advance, in round figures would amount to an aggregate of $520 000. The handling of grain along the Pacific coast is by a different method than that employed in Dakota Minnesota and other Eastern states. In the latter states the grain is shipped in bulk to the seaboard and then loaded into bulkheaded vessels for transportation to European markets. On this coast all shipments in regard to bags are those of the dangers attending voyages around Cape Horn. Therefore the cost of bags is of special importance to this section of the country.

In order to secure a better understanding of the effect such a combination would have upon the wheat growers and dealers in the Pacific Northwest an OREGONIAN reporter asked Mr. T. F. Osborn of W. C. Noon & Co bagging manufacturers about the matter.

As regards the jute manufacturers of this country said Mr. Osborn they are so few in number that the idea of a trust among them is absurd. In the first place almost the entire supply of jute used is raised in India and not in this country.

Jute bags were first manufactured at Dundee Scotland continued Mr. Osborn but very soon it was found that the climate was not the best natural drawing gate and advantage in the selection of the up to date labor during the matter. To day by far the greater part of the jute bagging is manufactured in India Calcutta in particular being the head and center of the industry. The India manufacturers have joined together in a pool and control not only the price but the supply. Their factories do run five days of nine hours each and they call it work. In this manner they are able to regulate the output. Just how low they can afford to sell the manufactured article can be hopped to this country pay the tariff and still beat out competition from home manufacturers. This is possible from the reason of the thirty per cent ad valorem duty on the bagging and the forty per cent on the manufactured bag. The fact of the matter really is that the Indian trust will be pretty sure of this if it is removed then it has to buy. What we want and need is free construction of the tariff the removal of the thirty per cent from the bagging and reduce the duty on the bags from forty per cent to say twenty five per cent. If such a law should be passed we could compete with the Calcutta ring and factories of jute bagging and bags would spring up all along the coast as has been the only way we can do business at all is by having the raw material not only on hand to make up into bags when ever the market will warrant it. We on the Pacific coast are more interested in this than in any other part of the country for we have more equirements for jute manufactures here. We shall have to build up a factory if the tariff is removed. As it now stands of the 25 000 000 to 40 000 000 bags used on this coast not over 15 to 20 per cent of that number are manufactured here. Give us the raw material free, and the price to the farmer will be lowered. For as the industry grows competition the true friend of the consumer will bring the price down lower than the Calcutta ring strong, himself would ever do." Whereas if the duty is taken off of the manufactured bags the jute manufacturers in this country would be absolutely crushed, and the business be thrown entirely into the hands of the Calcutta combination who would pocket the greate portion if not all of the reduction and the consumers would reap no benefit.

It is plain that the St. Louis article referred to said Mr. Osborn is a scheme on the part of the Calcutta jute combination to aid free traders.

PERSONAL.

Sheriff Harris of Yamhill county is in the city.

Councilman William Fledtner has returned from a week's stay at the sea coast.

Mr. C. W. Knowles is spending a few days with his family at his seaside cottage.

Miss Nellie Gates returned Sunday evening from a month's visit to The Dalles.

Mrs. Hy. Abrahams and daughter are visiting L. Silberstein and wife San Francisco.

Mr. Alf. Hayman advance agent for Fanny Davenport arrived in the city last night.

Mr. Fred Pendleton will leave on Wednesday for New York. During his absence he will visit his home in Maine.

Mr. I. S. Barnes for the past three years head watchmaker for Hamelsen has accepted a position as salesman with Feldenheimer.

Mr. Henry Nice of Alsea is in the city. He reports two canneries on the bay all ready for the fishing season which is expected to begin about August 10.

Messrs. Walter and Arthur Dodd sons of Mr. C. H. Dodd are at present in Venice and are expected to return to this country September 15. Mr. Dodd yesterday forwarded them a sum of money to purchase some photographs he desires.

Major R. H. Hender both the celebrated drummer boy of the Rappahannock, will soon leave for Columbus Ohio to attend the grand encampment to be held there. He will afterwards take part in the campaign in New York, Ohio and Indiana and will out of his famous drum beat with musical emphasis any amount of enthusiasm for Harrison and Morton. The major has been all over the coast and says there is no place like Oregon. He contemplates spending frequently in explanation of the resources of his favorite state.

Alexander Begg and D. B. Murray of Seattle are in the city purchasing an extensive outfit for a new trade journal which they, with the aid of Mr. Edmund S. Meany have arranged to publish. Mr. Begg has already earned valuable experience in the publication of the Puget Sound *Gazetteer* which will be merged into the new publication. Mr. Meany is the well known correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* and is perfectly familiar with the resources and developments of the northwest. The new journal will be devoted to the lumber and hop interests and to trade in general. Mr. Murray will manage the business affairs of the paper.

A LOOK AT THE WEST.

A Running Commentary on the Leading Features of the Country.

Remarks by Major R. H. Hendershot, the Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock—His Experience and Opinions of the Far West.

Level headed people who desire to better their condition in life or who living in the thickly populated valleys of the Mississippi or the Ohio or among the great lakes, often feel as though they were cramped for room will find that in the states and territories west of the Missouri river and east of the Pacific ocean they may choose both location and vocation and find any climate they fancy. Nebraska Colorado Wyoming Montana Oregon Washington and California embrace so vast a region of widely diverse country that he who seeks the seaside the mountains the plains or the fertile valleys can gratify either desire with like ease. Railroads have spread over the plains, climbed the mountains and pierced them with long tunnels crept through the lovely and fertile valleys and crossed the mighty rivers to carry to these new commonwealths the adventurous homeseekers of this and other lands to supply these people with all things which they do not manufacture or cultivate and to market their products for them. Men who want to dig for gold and silver can go by rail to the best mining districts in America. Men who want to raise live stock can go by rail to the best grazing ground in America. Men who want to farm can go direct to the most fertile soil in America where they can easily raise fifty to seventy five bushels of wheat per acre and equally surprising crops of all kind. The fruit grower can go by rail to sections where peaches grow to weigh eight and ten ounces each where potatoes attain gigantic size, where strawberries measuring six to ten inches in circumference are common and where all fruits annually break down the trees and vines by reason of size and quality unless careful propping is done in time.

I have traveled over the West for the past four or five years and by easy stages I have kept my eyes and ears opened and I feel qualified to speak with authority of experience when I tell you where to go and how to get there.

It seems but yesterday that Omaha was considered the jumping off place and to day you can take a fast express train at Omaha and ride westward for hundreds of miles through a fertile and thickly settled farming country which has a mild climate and is as prosperous as any section of this earth. And there are vast areas of land yet unoccupied in that beautiful state—land equally fertile and which will be sold cheap and on easy terms by the railroads while Uncle Sam will give you all a farm out of the large proportion he yet owns there.

Leaving Nebraska we enter the young and immense territory of Wyoming. Quickly with thriving towns and cultivated valleys, while on her great plains dry and treeless as they are grows the rich sweet bunch grass—the finest food for stock I ever saw and which, cured on the stalk gives ample nourishment through the brief winters so that feeding and hay making are almost lost arts in Wyoming. Central and Western Wyoming show vast areas of coal fields and the coals are highly prized by the people having mainly the clean but unhouse variety. In Southern Wyoming oil fields have been developed and in her mountains rich gold and silver mines have been opened.

Utah is a garden spot which will be better known and appreciated when the curse of Mormonism is lifted from her. Already her sky is brightening the vigorous Eastern Gentile with his enterprising ways and the vigilance of congress being of vast benefit to the material interests of Utah.

Passing out of Utah and into Idaho we come to a country which is about equally divided in stock and mining area. The soil is rich but the rainfall is so light that irrigation is needed. With plenty of water irrigation furnishes the farmer with assurance of regular and plenteous crops, but there is abundance of better farming country where the water supply cannot be reached. Idaho is another favored state for the stock grower and the miner, and pass on to Oregon only adding that Idaho's rich mines are famous the world over.

I live in Ashland Oregon and when you remember what I told you about the length of time I have traveled and the sections I have traversed you will know that I settled in Oregon because I liked it best of all. Oregon is three or four different climates. You can live half way up the mountains and have fruit of all kinds while enjoying a climate equal to that of Michigan's best spells of weather all the year round. You can live on the seashore bathe in the ocean and enjoy three months of rain and fog and nine months of mixed weather. You can live in the real lives of the Willamette, the Columbia, the Rogue or the Snake rivers and have temperate weather all the year with plenty of sun for all crops and plenty of sun shine for all uses. You can go high up in the mountains and live amid glaciers like those of Switzerland, and eternal snow as well. You can raise fruit grain stock poultry make butter or fish or hunt for a living and for profit be a sailor on the rivers or coast, or make lumber from the extensive forests of her mountains—the finest lumbering region in America and as yet hardly touched by man. No matter what pursuit a man wishes to follow he can find the place and means in Oregon. The painter and poet will find ample inspiration there. And all this may be had as cheap and as much as could be desired; yet which does not all ambition nor weaken the system.

Washington has much the same advantages and attractions, though Oregon is oldest, best developed and has the heaviest population. The soil of Washington is equally rich, and fruits and flowers as well as grains vegetables and stock flourish equally as well as in Oregon.

Colorado Idaho Oregon, Washington and California are dotted with mineral springs of all kinds, both hot and cold and the mountain resorts built up about them seem to me to be the life giving hospitals of nature for the sick and debilitated people of the East who have worn out their own climates and physicians in an effort to restore shattered health. I believe these springs will cure anything except cancer, and I think they would cure cancer even in a king.

If you are going out to see that country you should see what I have mentioned and then you should go down into California through the Rogue river valley in which I live and over the Siskiyou mountains traveling on the Mount Shasta route. There is nothing equal to it in this world and after you have traveled all day on the magnificent scenery you go to sleep and wake up in the famous Sacramento valley the garden of California and one of the loveliest spots on this earth. I don't need to tell you much about California you have read all about that state since the big real estate boom broke out two years ago. But I love the country I have been describing, and it has not been talked about much and I think you want to know about it.

And now you will ask me how to get there. I have traveled over all the routes—the direct one and the round about ones and I have settled down to one route. I always start west from Chicago over the fast mail short line the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway which takes me to Omaha or Kansas City. Here I take the Union Pacific Railway which is the pioneer overland route, and the pioneer as well in providing the latest and best rolling stock and accommodations for its patrons. Its officials are especially careful and attentive to old soldiers and their families and the road has become the favorite with the veterans for this reason. It passes through the best portions of Nebraska Kansas Colorado Wyoming Utah Montana and Idaho. Its Oregon Short Line connects at Pocatello Idaho with the Utah & Northern for the great m

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 31.

THE SENATE BILL.

There is no doubt that the republicans of the senate will present and pass a tariff bill. They are now engaged in the work of reconciling the Mills bill through and through, equitable principles, and the result will show that the policy of the republican party upon the Mills bill stands for the policy of the democratic party.

Our dispatches of last Thursday announced that the republicans of the senate had unanimously resolved to accept this course. Further advices show that every member who went or sent authority with his colleagues left for him. Senator Sherman says there was never so much unanimity among the republicans of the senate on any question during the fourteen years. The decision, as specials to Chicago papers report, is that the finance committee of the senate shall prepare a substitute for the Mills bill, and that the substitute shall be debated and passed regardless of the length of time it may require. Our dispatches say the bill is well under way, though it may not be ready until next week.

The bill is to be framed on principles that will fairly maintain protection to all interests, and certainly will reduce the surplus. There is every reason to believe the opposition of the democratic bill. For the democratic bill unanimously proposes to strip certain important industries of all protection, and promises of increasing protection to other interests and moreover, since it would greatly stimulate imports, it is doubtful whether it would reduce the revenue at all. The leading features of the Mills bill are the instances of excessive protection to sugar, which the trade is to be met in the senate bill by continuance of protection and a cut of about one-half in the excessive protection awarded to sugar. The internal tax on tobacco will be dealt with likewise in the Mills bill, and alcohol used in the arts will be freed as far as practicable from the internal tax. There will be general revision and readjustment of the entire tariff on the line of protection to all interests will be kept steadily in view. The net reduction of revenue to be attained will be somewhere near $50,000,000 and $60,000,000.

Such a bill framed on these principles and adhered to these results, the republican party can confront the issue with greatest confidence before the country. The contrast between the Mills bill and this bill as the leading feature of the political canvass, will be a notable and striking one. It will present the simplest issue that has been presented in our politics since the campaign of 1860.

FAIR REPORTS TO OBSTRUCT.

Whether impudence or absurdity is the greater trait that would better characterize the action begun in a New York court to restrain the Oregon corporation from extending its railway lines may be a matter of opinion. Perhaps both words would be required to characterize it fully.

Just how the New York court proposes to make jurisdiction or enforce its decrees does not appear. Probably it never occurred to the stock jobbers who have applied for this injunction that Oregon is not a province of New York.

The Oregon & Transcontinental, as well as the Oregon Railway & Navigation, is a corporation created under the laws of Oregon. Even one corporation of Oregon has cause of action against another corporation of Oregon, probably it would be well, if a meeting is desired, to bring the suit in a court of Oregon.

The Northern Pacific is devoting most of its energies just now to endeavors to prevent the Seattle road and the Oregon Short from constructing lines in Washington territory. It is filling the country full of obstacles against both, and it will soon have the Manitoba also to meet. The *Tacoma News* justly says: "Every railroad corporation has its rights, which the courts will protect, but each particular road has its own rights, not all the railroad rights in this territory. It seems to us that the Northern Pacific Company, for instance, could make more money as well as more friends if it would expend its energies in developing its own line and serving the public on such reasonable terms that competing roads would be less demanded than it can by its ring methods to obstruct the progress of other roads."

THE REASON WHY.

A democratic brother asks: "The Oregonian some years ago, if I remember aright, was strong for protection, but inclined to favor free trade or low tariff. Why does it favor protection now?"

Because the question is now presented in a shape that compels or should compel every Eastern and Western man to argue for protection. A scheme of tariff revision is proposed which would deprive most Northern and Western states of protection for their products, yet would continue protection to the Southern agricultural and Eastern manufacturing states.

They who are pushing this scheme hotly deny that they are free traders. They say protection must stand as the policy of the country. Yet they propose to deprive many of the country's chief products, including nearly all the products of Oregon and states like Oregon, of protection. The free trade to which they deny indignantly that they are committed, is good enough for us, but they take great care to reserve protection for the localities which are looked to for democratic majorities, and they insult us by offering of it.

We do not presented as a party question, upon which their party must now stand or fall, not one democrat in ten in Oregon would vote to sustain it. They who do vote to sustain it are controlled simply by partisan feeling, as they were when they stuck to the democratic party during the days of contention over the questions growing out of slavery and the rebellion.

The democratic press is nothing when it is not indecent and brutal. The New York *Mail and Express* recently said:

> There is a notable stir among the deaf-mutes, 40,000 of whom are forming themselves into political clubs for this fall's campaign. A large majority of them are for Harrison and the republican movement among them has been managed by J. R. J. Dowd, and T. J. Lounsbury, who will in a few weeks start a paper called the *Deaf-Mute Press*. Mr. Tresh said to-day that there are now over 100,000 deaf-mutes in this country.

The New York *Herald* (dem.) comments as follows:

> From the above it would appear that the Chinese, who can't read English, and the deaf-mutes, who can't hear or speak it, are for Harrison, pigeon English and silence.
>
> The deaf-mutes of the country, as everybody knows, include a great many persons of high intelligence and character, and to us the term, as the *Herald* does, with the Chinese, is a vulgar and wanton insult to a worthy class of American citizens, whose personal misfortune is made the pretext for a mean and contemptible allusion.

Here is an incident reported from New York. At Lockport in that state there is a big wood-pulp mill. Ex-Senator Daniel H. Bowman of Buffalo relates the following, which took place there recently:

> The mill is owned by a democrat named Emerson, and I visited it in company with several wealthy Englishmen who were making a tour of this country. We had come to Lockport to see the aluminum works, the fifth mill in this country. Emerson's mill was a manufactory of wood-pulp. Every man in the party, including myself, was a free trader. We had been discussing the tariff question, and were hearing that there was a wood-pulp mill that had been decided to close. The Englishmen were much interested in the matter, and finally said to Mr. Emerson: 'How much do you pay your men?' Emerson replied: 'I pay them $1 a day.' The Englishmen smiled and said: 'I pay my men $2.75 a week, and I suspect that as soon as you pass the Mills bill and lower your tariff on wood pulp a little, I will be able to undersell you badly.' Patterson smiled a very sickly smile at this statement, and seemed to be pondering deeply when we left the factory. I have been wondering since if he will vote for Cleveland and the Mills bill?"

WHY THEY LEFT IT.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* makes this statement:

> The roll of Cleveland republicans as displaced four years ago is indeed a notable one. James Russell Lowell, President Eliot, John M. Forbes, the late Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, Henry L. Pierce, Charles R. Codman, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Gen. Francis A. Walker, William Everett, Theodore Lyman, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Edward Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Rufus Ellis, Dr. Samuel Eliot, Gen. Francis A. Osborn, Samuel Bradford—these are some of the men who helped elect the present president of the United States.

The *Republican* inquires why these men left the party. We answer that they probably left it for the same reason that Charles Sumner and Charles Francis Adams left it in 1872. They were doctrinaires and closet naturalists in politics rather than statesmen at once practical and patriotic; they went wild over the non-essentials to the exclusion of the essentials in politics; they went always "see the fly on the barn door, but could never see the barn." Some of them were "snowbirds" like Sumner; some of them were "man-milliners in politics" like Curtis; all of them were distant from the people rather than near to the people; all of them had that coldness and clannishness, that lack of "horse sense" that made Napoleon say of Chateaubriand, and Simon Cameron of Sumner, "D—n these literary fellers." There is a grain of truth at the bottom of this remark, viz: that a certain kind of culture has a tendency to make men hypercritical and distrustful of the people. The same fastidious critical quality that made nearly all the college culture and pulpit brains of New England champion or condone the crime of human slavery when the common school culture of the middle classes grew impatient of its infamies; the same intellectual coldness that made Winthrop a Webster whig, Bancroft a cabinet minister to President Polk, and Hawthorne an office-holder under the outrageously pro-slavery administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, this same cold, critical, non-sympathetic spirit of scholarship bears fruit to-day in mugwumps as it did in doughfaces before the war and copperheads during the war. This is the breed of men that included Pendleton, Phelps, Tilden, Thurman, Hendricks and Seymour in the ranks of the anti-war democracy, and men of the same temperament and training in the republican party were quick to become mugwumps on the subject of the imported British civil service system and the imported British tariff policy, to the utter exclusion of our more urgent and patriotic necessities.

The truth is that men, removed by their specific literary quality and atmosphere from the people, are prone to be absurd and impracticable in politics. Andrew was powerful with the people because, like Lincoln, he was near to the people, trusted the people and was trusted by them; but Seward, Sumner and Adams, the pioneers of the mugwump party, were always distrustful of the people and distrustful of the statesmanship that was not clothed heavily with scholarship and so-called culture. Sumner, Seward, Adams, Motley and others thought slightingly of Grant not simply because he was a soldier, but because he was not a man of high orthodox culture. That also was the reason why George William Curtis did not take kindly to Grant. Grant did not make speeches; he lacked the political skill of the schools of the tongue and pen, of which the "upper ten" of the republican party were graduates. This class of clannish culture has always been distinguished for its distrust of the people and their natural leaders, and the people have naturally despised and distrusted the culture that neither knew how to lead and yet refused to follow those who were both willing and able to lead. This lack of democratic sympathy with the thought and spirit of the people has proved fatal so many an able representative of clannish culture in politics. This is what was fatal to John Quincy Adams when pitted against Jackson, and to Seward against Lincoln. They distrusted the people and the people distrusted them.

The mugwump is always the pessimist in politics, or he is inflexibly bound to some seven-by-nine speculative theory, rather than to matters of present-practical consequence. The middle-class American of intelligence and experience, who is first of all a patriot before he attempts to pose as a political philosopher, never loses sight of essentials by a mad pursuit of non-essentials, but your typical mugwump is never weary of nursing and petting and exalting his pet notion—his non-essentials—to the utter neglect of essentials that can not afford to be considered as settled until they are settled right. Whether a republican form of government is assured to every citizen in every state by an administration that is in full sympathy with our constitution that was erased in many spots by the sword and its great amendments written in with a bayonet in the best blood of the nation, is a matter of no consequence to Lowell, Curtis, Higginson & Co. They do not care a copper whether the national administration is a combination of ex-Confederates and copperheads; but they are violently exercised over the question whether we import and adopt the British civil service system; whether we import and adopt the British policy of free trade. The essentials of good government they ignore as either non-existent or uninteresting and unimportant, and the non-essentials they inflate into fictitious comparative consequence.

This is the weakness, and has always been the weakness of the literary or doctrinaire class in politics. They are nothing when not hypercritical and microscopic in vision. The mole on the cheek of the nation they see and sob over; the cancer in its stomach they cannot see and refuse to consider. The mugwump in all climes and times has been of the same type and temperament that he is in our day. The mugwump of the great English revolution was Falkland; he did not like Charles's tyranny, but he trimmed between the factions, and finally died for a king he must have despised; he was by education too far from the people to fight for the people. So Halifax was the mugwump of Charles the Second's day, a man of high instincts, but his culture of caste and class had educated him to distrust the people. The Girondists of the French revolution were a signal illustration of the proneness of men of purely literary quality and "one ideality" to become mugwumps at the wrong time and place. They were all eloquent critics, but they could neither organize nor execute their designs, because they were not leaders, not statesmen; they were too distant from the people; they were ceaseless critics, until finally the people, in their rage and disgust, ended their complaints by cutting off their heads. Mugwumpia is Utopia, whether it is Curtis throwing up his cap for Cleveland, or St. John for Fisk. It is the purblind pursuit of non-essentials, to the neglect of essentials, in politics.

The population of Chicago, according to the school census just completed, is 802,651. This is an increase of 96,634 since 1886, part of which has been gained by annexation within a radius of eight miles, which would make in a good deal of farming country. The city, meanwhile, there is a population of [illegible]

A LOVELY SUMMER.

The month of June was an exceptionally rainy season for Oregon, but if any murmured then we are sure they have been fully compensated by the splendid July that our wet June made possible. In ordinary seasons little rain falls here between May 15 and October 1, and in these circumstances everything becomes so dry that the forest fires get started and a pall of smoke hangs over our beautiful mountains from the middle of July until the autumn rains begin. But this year the rains have not only purified and cleared the air but have kept the forest fires in abeyance, so that our mountain view has been as fine this month as could be wished. There is a practical advantage in this freedom from smoke, since the bright, undimmed weather has shown Oregon-ites best to the thousands of tourists that have visited us during July. These tourists have all been so happily impressed by the marvelous beauty of our scenery that they will be far more likely to come again than if they had found us masked in smoke and been compelled to take our statements concerning the splendor of our mountain line entirely on trust.

Such days as we had last week and thus far this week are unknown at the East, and exercise a wonderful charm over the tourist. A New England lawyer, who left Portland for home last Sunday morning, told us that he was not prepared for such magnificent summer scenery and climate. The outlook from the crest of the ridge at the City park on Saturday evening seemed to him like a sight of fairy-land. A strip of rosy cloud crossed the sky between and in line with the tops of Mount Hood and St. Helens; the outline of Hood was clearly cut in dazzling white from its apex to its foot, while the dark gray shades that wrapped the lower section of St. Helens were in fine contrast with its symmetrical white cone. Said he: "I have never before seen anything more inspiring than the Green mountains, the Adirondacks and the White hills of the old Granite state, but your picture of city, river, dark blue foothills, and grand snow peaks standing forth in stately majesty against a clear sky so completely surpasses in its scope and variety my own mountain view that I shall never be content until I come out here with my wife and show her what God hath wrought in Oregon. I suppose your people have little leisure to stop for day dreaming over your city's gift of suburban beauty and distant mountain glory, but the day will come when you will all have more leisure, and then your children's children will be glad that their fathers cast their lines in pleasant places, where you do not need to read yourself into rupture over scenes of natural beauty, for when you rise in the morning Mount Hood is a liberal education in the sublime and the beautiful, and at sunset it lends glory to the faded garments of departing day. The Hudson would excite but a languid interest in you, for you have the Columbia, and New York harbor would hardly charm you who have made the trip through the Sound to Victoria. Altogether it seems to me the people of this coast of Oregon and Washington have much to be thankful for. Some day when you can afford to stop for the invocation of the poetic mood I expect you to become an imaginative people, fertile in fiction and poetic prose; for if the Tennessee mountains can inspire Charles Egbert Cradock (Miss Murfree) to write nobly, the grander mountains and rivers of Oregon will surely some day stir some of her sons and daughters to fine poetic speech. I shall never think of that view I had on Saturday evening from your City park; the four distant mountain peaks; the rosy signals flying from that strip of cloud; the golden haze in the air; the declining light falling upon the city; the gleaming waters of the river below slowly wandering around the islets in the stream, without involuntarily repeating to myself Whittier's lines:

> Beauty seen is never lost,
> God's colors all are fast;
> The glory of this sunset heaven
> Into my soul has passed.

That New England lawyer, we imagine, is almost persuaded to come to Portland.

Concerning Judge Deady's letter on the "Whitman Myth," one thing may be said with certainty, and that is that the letter furnishes ample evidence that the great emigration of 1843 was not started to Oregon by Dr. Whitman. So far as we know, all members of that party who have spoken on the subject have said that they knew little or nothing of Dr. Whitman, and most had never heard of him till he overtook them on the plains, in the vicinity of Fort Laramie. Dr. Whitman has an assured fame, and his name will never disappear from the history of Oregon; but he did not call into being and movement the migration of '43.

A member of a firm of merchant tailors who have done business in the city of Lincoln, England, for more than seventeen years, writes a friend in this city: "I have received a letter from George giving all particulars regarding town, country and trade, and am satisfied that it is much better than this poor worn-out England. I have made up my mind to try it and will sail the 15th of August."

"Mr. Cleveland's candidature," says the London *Globe*, "naturally and necessarily carries English sympathy." Why? Because, as the Glasgow *Herald* says: "President Cleveland has precipitated the inevitable struggle between free trade and protection in the United States, and that is tantamount to saying that he is on the side of free trade." Great Britain wants the American market.

The editor of the Benton *Leader*, we assume, knows that India, like the United States, raises both cotton and wheat. Does he know why we protect our wheat by a moderate duty, but do not protect our cotton? Our states on the Pacific slope do not need this wheat tariff, perhaps; but it keeps out Canadian wheat all along the border.

It is nearly sixty days since Cleveland was nominated, and his letter of acceptance has not yet appeared. Four years ago he produced his letter within forty days. It is evident that he is finding serious difficulty in his effort to explain that his "policy" will not reduce the wages of American workmen or the value of American products.

Nelson of Minnesota, one of the two republicans of the house who voted for the Mills bill, in answer to an inquiry as to his future course in politics, said with emphasis that he was a republican, and would oppose the re-election of Cleveland.

The saying that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link is familiar. We shall see whether wool is the weakest link in the chain of protection, or one of the strongest.

BRO. JASPER IN CHICAGO.

He Tells the Pickaninnies About the Lion and Other Beasts.

Chicago Tribune.

"My text will be found," said the old preacher, "in Revelation xiv., 3," and he read in a tremulous voice:

"And they sung as it were a new song before the throne, and before the four beasts, and the elder; and no man could learn that song but the hundred and forty and four thousand, which were redeemed from the earth."

Then Bro. Jasper told how the four beasts were mighty guardians of the province of God. They were powerful beasts. One was a lion.

"I don't know," said Bro. Jasper, "if among all the beastes [beasts] that inhabit the earth there is one that can cope wid de lion. De lion is a mighty powerful beast. But you go and take your Scriptures of de Bible and you will see a beast, and it is one of de strongest, but can rather get away wid de lion. He is de watch. He is seventeen feet long, and he has a mont free feet wide, an' a coat of mail dat no bullet can get through—I guess he can rather get away wid de lion. An' you find in de scripture he is called 'behemoth;'" and so he went on.

Even the pickaninnies were interested; and when Bro. Jasper dismissed them with a benediction they still stared admiringly at him till their mothers towed them out of the church.

POLITICAL NOTES.

When the campaign deepens and the democratic voter begins looking 'round for that free whisky his party has said so much about, there's going to be trouble.

We don't believe the constitution of the Southern confederacy will be resurrected and placed upon the statute books of the United States this year. Yet that is about what the Mills bill proposes to do.

The poet Whittier cordially endorses the republican ticket, and for so doing the Atlanta *Constitution* punishes him by calling him "one of the most persistent and malignant enemies of the South." The poet is not to be pitied, however, but the *Constitution* is.

Charles A. Dana is the principal compiler of the American Cyclopedia, and yet he made a long speech in Milwaukee without once referring to it. This fact must be as gall and wormwood to Mr. Cleveland.

Speaking of the Chinese question, here is what Senator Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, said to the senate in 1870: "Free immigration would be advantageous as furnishing a set of cheap and efficient laborers." This ought to entitle Cleveland and Thurman to the whole Democratic vote.

The Atlanta *Constitution* says: "No genuine democrat in Georgia is afraid to have a republican preach his ideas to our people." Of course not. It is the republican who is afraid. The political atmosphere of the South, that is, the solidest portion of the South, is peculiarly malarious to republican constitutions.

Ex-Governor Pound, of Wisconsin, who led an important bolt from the republican ticket four years ago, estimates that more than 90 per cent. of the bolters will be found this year earnestly supporting the republican ticket. In Wisconsin, as in other states, the independent republican voters who are not supporting Harrison are conspicuous only by their fewness.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

DIED.

In this city, July 30, Thomas Burke, aged 18 years. Native of Roscommon county, Ireland. Funeral from the Cathedral to-day, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

Board by meal, day, week, month, and check. Elder's MAGNOLIA, Bolton House.

E. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers, LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

REMEMBER!

By purchasing one of "White's" Maps now, you become a permanent subscriber.

EUGENE D. WHITE.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

DO YOU KNOW THAT DELICIOUS ICE cream can be made for about 20 cents per quart if you buy the GEM FREEZERS from DAYTON & H.A.L., 194 First street. 189*

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A HALF YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per cent upon the capital stock of the Oregon Fire and Marine Insurance Company will be paid at the office of the company, northeast corner of Second and Stark sts., between July 26th and August 1st. Transfer books of the company will be closed on the 26th of July and remain closed until August 3, 1888. 24j10t* EDWARD HALL, Secretary.

FOR RENT.

THE OLD DUPUR PLACE, NEAR CLARNIE Station, containing about 550 acres of as fine dairy and fruit land as any in Multnomah County. Will rent for a term of years if desired. Call or address JOHN B. BATHBUN, Union Stock Yards, or J. B. THOMPSON, Rooms 10 and 11, First National Bank Building, Portland, Oregon. 29jly

VALUABLE WATER FRONT.

FOR SALE—320 FEET WATER FRONT; SITuated foot of D street, near D. M. Osborne & Co.'s warehouse.

RUSSELL & MACLEOD, 147 First Street.

A BARGAIN.

One week only at these figures. One hundred acres of fine timber and fruit land at the low price of $55 per acre, on the East Side. L., care Oregonian Office.

FOR SALE.

20 ACRES ON DIVISION LINE ROAD 2 miles from the river; well improved; $500 per acre.

20 ACRES ON SAME ROAD, SAME DISTance from river; 12 acres in cultivation, balance easily cleared; good barn; $300 per acre.

7 1-2 ACRES ON SAME ROAD, ADJOINING the above; easily cleared; $250 per acre. Apply to

E. OLDENDORFF & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 106½ First Street, Room 1, Up Stairs. 28j30t*

TAKE NOTE OF THIS!

$150 00 Per Acre will buy a beautifully located tract of 58¼ acres contiguous to the line of the O. & C. West Side Railroad and ½ mile from proposed terminus of Cable Railway. This very choice tract has a living stream of water through it. Will sell ¼ of same if desired. Apply to JAMES S. REED, No. 50 Stark Street.

ALBINA BOAT!

CYCLONE,

F. H. SHERMAN, Master.

J. B. Montgomery's fine new steamer will be put on the route between Portland and Albina on Wednesday next. A regular Albina landing has been made at the north end of Montgomery dock, while the regular landing is being built between Montgomery dock and the Sawmill. Hereunder is the

TIME-TABLE:

Leave Albina—6:30 A. M., 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10, 10:30, 11, 11:30, 12 M., 12:30, P. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30.

Leave Portland—8:30 A. M., 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45, 12:15 P. M., 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:30.

Portland Landing at the Boathouse, foot of Stark street, north side of Stark street ferry. 30jly*s

J. F. BOUGHTON, President.
J. L. N. SHEPARD, Vice-President.
CHARLES R. STORY, Secretary.
C. H. MAGILL, General Agent.

THE HOME INSURANCE CO. OF CALIFORNIA.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 216 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20, 1888.

To the Branch Managers and Agents of the Home Mutual Insurance Co.:

Gentlemen: Naturally you are interested in the experience of our Company in the Suisun, Solano Co., Cal., conflagration of the 9th inst., which destroyed four blocks of stores and dwellings, with their contents, involving a loss of over Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The Company was interested to the extent of $20,250, and in the adjustment and payment of its losses seems to have given general satisfaction, as evidenced by the annexed voluntary testimonial from its policy holders and claimants. Respectfully yours, CHARLES R. STORY, Secretary.

(Copy):

SUISUN, CAL., July 13, 1888.

We, the undersigned, sufferers by the conflagration of the 9th instant, which destroyed four blocks of buildings, with their contents, involving a loss of over Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, desire to express our thanks to the Home Mutual Insurance Co. (Bank of California), to R. H. Magill, their general agent, and R. D. Robbins, local agent, for the prompt and liberal style in which our respective losses have been adjusted and paid. As far as our claims were ascertained, Mr. Magill gave us sight drafts on the Company in full of same, without rebate or discount. It's cheerfully recommended the Home Mutual to all desiring reliable indemnity and liberal and gentlemanly treatment in the event of loss. [Signed]

W. JERKEL, E. J. PERKINS, W. J. COSTIGAN,
W. T. KENNEDY, E. J. EDWARDS, W. N. BOWEN,
M. DINKELSPIEL & CO. per ARNOLD, W. H. TURNER. By W. A. Newcum.
O. A. POWERS, E. J. Harris, Executor. SAMUEL STEWART,
W. A. HOENING, H. BARTLETT, Trustee Suisun Lodge 56, F. & A. M.
JOHN VEST. MARK R. POWERS,

OFFICE OF THE OREGON BRANCH:

Southeast Corner First and Stark Streets, Portland, Or.

NEW TO-DAY.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO has had some experience in the real estate business wishes to form a partnership with some one already in that business, or to buy the furniture and good will of an established office. Portland preferred, but any good-sized town in Oregon will answer. Address R. E., 180 Oak street, city. 31j3t*

$6500—FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS, 8¼ ACRES, in Belmont Park, Mount Tabor, with five-room cottage and a good stable for cow, horse and buggy; two wells of pure mountain water, and plenty of fruit. Chopp, right and 3 months. 31j1t

W. M. WISDOM, cor. First and Stark sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR for Life and Accident Insurance. Good compensation and steady employment for a competent and capable man. References required. Apply to G. E. Conklin, District Agent Travelers' Insurance Co., Room 6 Labbe Building, Washington street. 1t

FOR EXCHANGE—HARDWARE BUSINESS wanted. An unincumbered quarter section of land in one of the most fertile and best settled portions of Benton will be exchanged for a small stock of hardware. Will pay some cash. Vicinity of Portland preferred. R. E., 180 Oak street, city. 31j3t

HOME AGAIN—SINCE HER RETURN from her Eastern trip Dr. Lydia Hunt-Kling may be found at her rooms, 125 First street; from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. At other times at her residence, southwest corner of Fifth and Clay streets. 29j6t*

$3000 ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST eligibly located blocks in South Portland just south of the Home, one block above Corbett street. $2500—⅔ of the above block, $780—Choice lot in above block. These are special bargains. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 163 Second street. 31j7t

GREAT BARGAINS in remnants of all kinds at Meier & Frank's. Sale commences to-day. Manufacturer's samples and short lengths, suitable for small rooms. Also odd pairs of lace curtains. All at half-regular prices. 1t

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, LIMBURger and Roquefort Cheese; Sauer Kraut, German Pickles, Limburger-ette Herrings, Keller Sinnibel-Mark, Tongues, Sausages, Fancy Delicacies and Groceries. MRS. M. RAUM, 85 Morrison st.

FOR SALE—ALL MY $40 MADE TO ORDER men's suits now for $30, to close out this summer's stock. Hurry up and leave your measure. Suits made at short notice. KOHN, THE CLOTHIER, corner Second and Morrison streets. 31j7t

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN AN A No. 1 Republican newspaper and job office in the state, located in a fine city of over 30,000 inhabitants. The best field in the state. For particulars address "Editor," Oregonian office, Portland, Or. 30j6t*

WILHOIT SPRINGS HEALTH and Pleasure Resort. Take Narrow Gauge. Round trip tickets good for season $3 50. Address McLaren Bros., Portland, or F. W. McLaren, Wilhoit, Or. 14j3m*s

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ADJOINING SELLwood on the north; all cleared and mostly in an orchard. Offered cheap for a short time. Also 40 acres near Willsburg for $125 per acre. LONG & YOUNG, 54 Washington street. 1t

MOUNT TABOR—TWO VERY GOOD tracts of land for sale at prices fair and easy terms; excellent views; good orchards; spring water. Apply to F. V. VANDERWEN & CO., 25 Pine street. 27j4t

ORIGINAL BOYNTON FURNACES FOR SALE ONLY BY H. B. CHASE, No. 6 Oak street. Sole Agent for Pacific Coast. 29j1m

WANTED TO RENT—A FARM, BY TWO experienced farmers; a farm of 300 or 400 acres, for wheat; will take stock and farm implements if rented. Please state terms. Address R. S. DUNNELL, Cove Oregonian. 31j7t

$1500 10 ACRES OF FINE FRUIT AND berry land; nearly all bearing; finely located about 3½ miles east of Willamette, and having a gentle slope toward the river. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 163 Second street. 31j7t

IMPORTANT—PARTIES HAVING MONEY TO loan on or invest in real property in large or small amounts will find it to their advantage to call on or correspond with EUGENE D. WHITE, Portland, Oregon. 29j6t

15 ACRES, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, COMmanding fine view of Portland and suburbs, one mile east from O. & G. shops, for sale very cheap. Apply to H. H. HALLOCK, Abington block, Portland, Oregon. 28j6t

REFRIGERATORS BOTH HARD and Soft Wood, and ICE CREAM FREEZERS, White Mountain, the best made, at BROWNE & SWEKS, 47 First st.

$4500 BLOCK 13TH & K. COUCH—$4500—2 block 10th and J Couch, $2350—One lot beautifully located near Fat Stock Building, Kings addition. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 163 2d st. 31j7t

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP with complete stock of tools, etc. 2 houses and lots, situated in one of the best localities in Oregon. Address R. K. J., care Oregonian. 31j2d3w

FRESH COAST CRACKERS—Order from the City Bakery, 153 Third. Telephone 24. Best Bread and Cakes. 29j6t*

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE BUILDING LOT, on H street, near 21st, facing south. Price $2000, on reasonable terms. Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 59 Third street. 31j6t*

GENUINE BOYNTON FURNACE For sale by H. W. NILES & CO., No. 146 Third street. 31j6t

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, between 16 and 18 years of age. Apply Grass Koster in Ten Cum baby, 293 First street, between 10 and 11 o'clock. 1t

EAST SIDE ACRES—10, 5, 2½ AND 1 ACRE tracts; improved and unimproved, for sale at reasonable prices. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 163 Second street. 31j7t

FOR SALE—HARNESS, CART AND HORSE, 6 years old, very gentle; fine riding animal; color dapple gray. Price $125. Address M. A., care Oregonian. 31j3t

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER; have had high city references; am willing to work for small salary. Address W. V. H., care Box 306 city. 31j2t

FOR RENT—LARGE FRONT FURNISHED room with broad bay window. Apply between 12:30 and 1:30 or at 5:30 P. M., at 26 North 10th st. 3

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG BOY, NOT UNder 16 years of age. Apply to H. S. SYRON, room 27, 29 Washington. References necessary. 1t

I AM READY TO MAKE YEARLY ENGAGEments with first-class waist and skirt makers. Highest wages to reliable person. H. B. LIFT. 31j1t*

COAST LOTS—TWO FOR $375—SEA VIEW; front lots, high ground; 50 by 100 feet. Apply HARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, City. 31j1t

FOR SALE OR ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS—Pioneer Boat House, foot of Madison street, with all boats and appurtenances. Inquire Boat House.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN SITuation as teamster or take care of horses. Call or address J. S., No. 84 North 24th street. 31j6t

WANTED—A BABY OR SMALL CHILD TO take care of by a respectable couple in a good house. Address C. K. C., care Oregonian. 1t

GREAT BUSINESS IS THE ORDER of the day at the New York, 132 First and 11 Alder.

JOHN ANGEL BUYS AND SELLS REAL Estate for commissions. Office, Esmond block, Front street. 31j1t*

YOUNG WOMAN, 20 YEARS OF AGE, NEWLY from Scotland, desires situation in good family. Address M. C., Oregonian office. 1t

THE "DARLING" IMPORTED CIGAR, IN ALL sizes, can be found only at SICHEL & SEND. BRO'S, First and Oak streets.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework in a small family. Apply at 232 Alder street, corner Tenth. 1t

WANTED—SITUATION BY SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework. Inquire 330 H street between Ninth and Tenth. 1t

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN THE country; $60 per month for the first six months. Address C. H. Oregonian. 31j3t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER who can operate Remington type writer. Address P. O. Box 65. 31j3t

WANTED—A GOOD MARKER AND DISTRIButor. Apply at Laundry office, 95 First street, between 12 and 1. 31j3t

WANTED—$12,000 FOR THREE YEARS ON improved city property. Address C. A. O., care Oregonian. 1t

LADY WANTED TO SELL GOODS—$15 A week and no canvassing. Call at 287 First street, after 9 A. M. 31j3t

WANTED—A BOY OF GOOD CHARACTER TO work in a cigar store. Inquire, corner First and Ruffet. 1t

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO CHAMBER work at the Wilson House, 113 North Second street. 31j2t

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—Call at Capitol Cigar Store, corner 1st and C 31j3*

FOR RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM with use of kitchen, 186 North 9th street. 31j2t

FOR RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE 5 ROOMS, $25 month. Inquire at 93 South First st. 27j6*

CARPENTERS WANTED. APPLY IMMEDIately at Willamette Iron Works. 31j1t

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 71 Morrison street.

NURSE GIRL WANTED AT 233 ALDER 31j2t*

E. MEYER & CO.

GRAND REDUCTION SALE!

In order to make room for our Fall Stock, that has recently been purchased in the best Eastern markets, we have reduced everything in the line of Summer Goods to ACTUAL COST.

Lawns	at Cost
Satteens	at Cost
Seersuckers	at Cost
Emb. Swiss	at Cost
Nainsooks	at Cost
Parasol	at Cost
Lisle Vests	at Cost
Gossamer Vests	at Cost
Silk Mitts	at Cost
Silk Gloves	at Cost
Lisle Gloves	at Cost
Lace Flouncings	at Cost
Shawl Scarfs	at Cost

Ladies requiring anything in the line of Summer Goods can get them at half their real value from us.

200 YARDS Iron Frame Canvas Cloth, 38 inch, in Brown, Navy, Garnet and Creme, at 19c per Yard.

15 PIECES Pure Wool Lace Etamine, in Black and Cream, 40 inch, at 38c per Yard.

7 PIECES High Novelty Pure Wool Fantasai, in Creme only, 42 inches wide, at 95c per Yard.

THESE Goods have been greatly reduced from regular prices, and will surely be of interest to economical buyers.

53 Dozen Fabric Silk Gloves, 6-button length, Black, Brown, Tan, at 25c a pair. GLOVE COUNTER.

E. Meyer & Co.

S. W. Cor. Third and Morrison

Closing Sale

MONDAY

—AND—

TUESDAY

—OF—

—IN—

CHENILLE,

TAPESTRY,

RAW SILK, and

CLOTH EMBROIDERED.

To close, 50 Doz. FRUIT NAPKINS at 35c per Dozen.

Terms Cash.

Established 1857.

J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies.

Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty.

Factory and Salesroom, Weidler's Mill, Telephone No. 426.

$12 50 Coin Silver ELGIN WATCH

Sent to any address on receipt of money, or sent C.O.D. with privilege of examination. Only a few of these watches left.

NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.

No. 107 First St., Portland, Or. 13m†

SALAMANDER FELTING COMPANY

Manufacturers of Asbestos Boiler Covering, Indestructible Roofing, Steam Packing, Fire Proof Coating, Fire Proof Paints, Etc. Office, 208 Front street, Portland, Oregon. P. O. Box 503, Portland, Oregon.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Mail—Postage paid—In advance—
Daily, with Sunday, per month ..... $ 1 00
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year 8 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year 9 00
Weekly, per year 2 00
Semi-Weekly, per year 3 00
Tri-Weekly, per year 5 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted 25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included 30c

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 31.

THE OREGONIAN ABROAD.

In the East:

New York City—S. C. Beckwith, Eastern representative, 48 Tribune building. Chicago—Lord & Thomas, Rookwick block and leading newspaper stands. Minneapolis—N. W. Ayer

The Oregonian.

Published at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily—In advance	
One month	$ 1 00
Three months	3 00
Six months	5 00
One year	10 00
Daily, per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 50
Weekly, per year	3 00
Weekly, six months	1 50
Weekly, three months	2 00
DELIVERED BY CARRIERS:	
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily, delivered, Sunday included	30c

OFFICE—FINANCIAL, JULY 31.

THE OREGONIAN ABROAD.

In the East.

For sale by C. Beckwith, Eastern representative, Tribune building, Chicago—Lord & Thomas, Rookery block and reading newspaper stands. New York—N. W. Ayer & Son, Rights and Press offices. Cincinnati—Ingalls, Martin & Son. Washington, D. C.—Rhodes & Co. St. Paul—Pioneer Press and Globe offices. Minneapolis—Sentinel and Wisconsin offices. Omaha—Bee and Advertiser, and Rees & Co. St. Louis—W. Chessman & Co. Kansas City—Hudson, Fleming Bros., Hostetter & Co. Louisville—Courier-Journal office. Salt Lake—Tribune office. Columbus—Journal office. Denver—Republican office.

In San Francisco.

Parties at 1767 Post street, corner of Hyde, can obtain the Oregonian at the newsstand. Also at Occidental hotel, Palmer & Rey's, Mechanics' Institute, and other news depots.

WEEKLY SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, July 30, 8 P. M.

Name of Station.	Highest Temperature	Hours of Rain	Lowest Temperature	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	Rainfall in inches	State of Weather
Portland	92.00	—20	56	NW	.00	Clear	
Dalles	96.00	—18	76	N	.00	Clear	
Lewiston	90.74	—14	68	N	.00	Clear	
Boise City	92.92	—10	62	NW	.00	Clear	
Baker City	92.00	...	64	N	.00	Clear	
Umatilla	92.00	...	92	N	.00	Clear	
Roseburg	92.00	—12	74	W	.00	Clear	

Local Report.

Name of Station.	Highest Temperature	Hours of Rain	Lowest Temperature	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	Rainfall in inches	State of Weather
Portland	92	—8	58	NW	1	.00	Clear
Astoria	84	...	54	NW	5	.00	Clear

Maximum temperature, 73.0. Minimum temperature, 52.0 last.

	Depart. from Normal.	Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1st	Depart. from Normal.	Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1st
	Rain.		Temperature.	
Portland	—.03	—.34	1	5
Roseburg	—.03	—.34	1	—6.16

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Passed Huntington: T. M. Vass, Mrs. George Vass, Miss Carrie Sweet, A. P. Kinney, Miss Mattie Barlow, Mrs. Hill, T. W. Scullner, T. H. Simmons, H. J. Kebyle, F. L. Such and wife, M. Reardon, R. H. Oakley, Mrs. W. L. Durbin, J. C. Platt and wife, W. Calkins, J. M. Wallace and family, and 100 immigrants.

Passed Huntington—Passed Heron: F. W. Miller, Mrs. O. Miller, Miss Ada Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, J. Fox, W. Hiple, F. Sleavans, Robert C. N. Sweet, Mrs. J. E. Sweet, Hall, W. S. Smellie, A. H. P. Becknell, Wagner, D. C. Bailey, G. S. Gower, Squire, Shorley Squire, Mrs. W. Hall, A. C. Wilson, C. A. Barr, T. Bird, Sharp, W. E. Cullen and wife, J. Phillips, C. D. Wheeler, T. J. P. Anthony, C. E. Harlan and wife, Wheeler, G. Farmer, Maj. Latten, Marquita, with A. J. Tansey and wife, Hutchet and wife, A. B. Diamond wife, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. official, eighty-two immigrants.

California — Passed Medford: Passed T. Reiley, H. M. Abrams, Reed, Dr. E. R. Knapp, E. A. Loose and wife, S. H. Peddle, Frisbie, Mrs. A. Tompkins, W. Wm. M. Hayes and wife, Prof. Phillips and wife, E. J. Cotton, A. P. M. R. Travillia and wife, Cina L. Josephine Stewart, Price Riggs, J. and wife, Wm. Parker, Joseph S. Mrs. A Romonson, Lawrence Walk- A. L. Tower, Robert Heynemann, Hinson, L. Conow, George W. Jack- B. Roschoem, C. C. Davidson John A. Wilkins, M. D., C. Will- E. C. Stacker, Mark Weiss, James and wife, F. J. Fitzpatrick, A. F. George Stinson and eleven second

STEAMER.

The City of California, sailing to-day for Mr. R. O. Woodworth, two Mrs. E. S. Wood, J. L. and wife, N. A. Baker E. C. Smith, M. Lane, F. L. H. K. Hunsaker, F. H. Darling, S. W. Allender, E. A. Northrup, Rost, Miss E. Pool, Miss A. C. Gove, Winnerel, M. B. Payne, E. R. Free- Miller, Jas. B. McGlauflin, Edith Mrs. M. K. Carver, J. W. Farem, V. Mitchell, T. H. Shanks and wife, Miss C. McGee, Miss L. E. Miss R. E. Shaffner, O. L. Bobel and Woodward, Miss M. L. Bond, Bond, J. Wheeler and son, Miss and sister.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Deeds recorded July 30.

Sheriff et al to J. N. Fullilove, lot 5, blk 4, Mock's Add; $250.

Home Mutual Building Association to E. D. White, lot 3, O. D. & B. K. Jones' sub. blk 118, lots 1, 2, blk 118, Grover; blk 90, Carter, Oct. 13, 1887.

Sheriff et al to John Corkish, lots 7, 8, blk 316, Albina.

Wilson and wife to W. B. Chase, lots 1, 2, 7, 8, Williston, E. P., July 30; $4200.

Sheriff et al to W. McMahon, lot 5, blk 11, Irving, Williamson, E. P., July 30; $2200.

Sheriff et al to W. B. Barger, Frank tract, bnt. Williamson, E. P., July 27; $1.

Montgomery and wife to J. Quinlan, lot 2, Albina, April 4; $800.

Sheriff to Gardner Demmas, lots 12, 14, 16, blk, Albina, July 28; $450.

Sheriff to P. Darling, lots 1, 2, blk 29, Albina, Aug. 14, 1887; $950.

Sheriff et al to Teresa Meyer, 11 25-100 acres, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., July 23; $955.

Sheriff et al to Thos. Mans, 100 acres, sec. 23, T. 2 N., R. 1 E., June 30; $500.

Woodrough to same, 80 acres, sec. 14, 80, sec. 23, T. 2 N., R. 1 E., June 18; $500.

Sheriff et al

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

The Harvest of the Pacific Northwest Turning Off a Large Yield.

Sorting of Fruit—Notes for Market—Value of Sailing—The Red Hills of Oregon—Insects and Parasites on Trees.

So far as can be known the harvest of the Pacific Northwest is turning off a large yield of good quality of grain. All the country west of the Cascades is in a more luxuriant degree of verdance than the oldest inhabitant has any knowledge of in the past. The memory of the pioneer is taxed to recollect any previous year when in midsummer all the world was the greenest of green and every growth of tree, shrub, plant or vegetable was in such a state of luxuriance as now.

With all the rain that has fallen during June and July, wheat has no touch of blight or rust, and growing grain has no indication save of fullness of yield and excellence of quality. Immigrants from the Northwest look upon their new home with a sentiment of wonder and surprise that so great variety of climate can exist in the same latitude they have heretofore resided in, differing from the region east of the Rockies so radically. They will send back glowing accounts of Oregon, and the result must be the "boom" Oregonians have so long looked for but have not enjoyed.

What surprises the new-comer is the temperate atmosphere of our Oregon summer. While for over a week the mercury was ranging nearly at ninety degrees, our afternoons have witnessed the delightful sea breeze that favor our valley, and our nights have enabled people working in the harvest field to take deep and refreshing rest and repose.

Oregon has much to attract the world and no repellant feature. The absence of storms of wind; of wintry extremes; of torrid heats; of pestilence, failure of crops and of drouth—all these practical advantages place our state in the very front as a land worth living in.

These same new-comers are surprised to learn that there are poor among us, and that they are often the very pioneers to whom our government so generously gave donation land claims. They cannot imagine how—with all the benefits of soil and climate afforded them—so many men have made more of a failure than success of life. Poor management can nullify all possible advantages, just as truly as energy and skill in the affairs of life can compensate for many disadvantages. While there are some who have not succeeded in the business matters of life, Oregon has a large proportion of good workers and good managers, whose success illustrates all the advantages that Oregon certainly offers.

INSECTS AND PARASITES ON TREES.

Scientific Remedies for Insect Pests and Fungus Growth.

The department of agriculture has issued a circular to farmers, in which it recommends that in applying the remedies, the period and manner of attack made by the insect or parasite, and the manner of action of the substance used, must be considered. Compounds having sulphate of copper for a base are the best preventives. Sulphur, sulphur and lime, sulphide of potassium and hyposulphate of soda are curatives. In the early part of the season, when the plants are tender, weaker solutions may be used. Sulphur alone, applied when the weather is very warm, may burn the foliage. Applications should not be excessive, and the mixtures should be sprayed on with a fine spraying pump or blown on as fine dust if in the shape of powder. Among the liquid preparations recommended is the solution of sulphate of copper, made by dissolving one pound of the sulphate in twenty-five gallons of water, used for treatment of the downy mildew of the grape vine and for mildew and black rot of grapes. To soak grains previous to sowing to destroy spores of smuts, dissolve eight pounds of the sulphate in ten gallons of water. The copper mixture of Gironde is made as follows: Dissolve sixteen pounds of the sulphate in twenty-two gallons of water, and in another vessel shake thirty pounds of lime in six gallons of water. When the latter has cooled pour it slowly into the copper solution, stirring well. It is considered the best remedy for mildew, for downy mildew and black rot of grapes, and for blight or rot of the tomato or potato. For mildew on roses, celery-leaf blight and pear and apple scab, a solution of from one-fourth to one ounce of sulphide of potassium in a gallon of water is recommended. There are numerous other remedies suggested, but the above are more generally used. For a powder four pounds of sulphate of copper is dissolved in the least possible required quantity of hot water, and sixteen pounds of lime are at the same time slaked in the least quantity of hot water. When cooled mix them thoroughly, and dry the compound in the sun, then pulverize. Apply with a sulphuring bellows furnished with an outside receptacle for the powder, as the copper destroys leather. The above remedies are for parasites. For insects the use of paris green and london purple may be resorted to in all cases where it can be done safely. White helebore is well known as an excellent insecticide for rose bugs; and for lice or small insects the use of soapsuds, with an ounce of carbolic acid to every gallon of the suds, will destroy nearly all kinds. It is best to have, the solutions rather weak at all times than too strong.

APPLE TREE BORERS.

It is certain that the apple tree borer is already at work in Oregon, and may do great harm unless it is attended to. The whole family of borers is dangerous, and the only way is to be prompt in attending to them. Professor Forbes, the Illinois state etomologist, gives the following suggestions in regard to them:

First—Preventing the laying of eggs. This is best accomplished by washing the trunk and larger branches of the tree three or four times in summer with a strong solution of soft soap, to which has been added a little crude carbolic acid. The soil should be evenly smoothed down around the base of the tree, so that the mixture may reach the lower portion of the trunk, where the round-headed borer is apt to lay its eggs. Washing soda added to the soft soap, until the whole is of the consistency of thick paint, is also thought to make an excellent wash for repelling the beetles. In central and southern Illinois the first application should be made about the middle of May, and succeeding applications at intervals of about three weeks.

Second—Destroying eggs and larvæ. This should be done in August, September and October. By a careful examination of the trees during this time the eggs and young larvæ may be detected, and by the judicious use of a knife, they may easily be killed. If the ground is smoothed off about the young trees early in the season, the insects in the lower part of the trunk are more readily reached; or an excellent way is to compel the beetles to lay their eggs, where they can be easily reached, by mounding the bases of the trees, either with sand, which is best, as it does not crack open and allow the beetle to deposit below the surface, or with ordinary soil. According to Hon. J. W. Robinson, for many years a successful orchardist in Central Illinois, one man can usually examine and kill all borers in 500 or more trees per day.

ROTTING OF FRUIT.

When the fruit-growers were in session, lately, they discussed the fact that cherries, peaches and plums have rotted on the trees to some extent. The following is furnished the N. Y. *Tribune* by an experienced fruit-grower:

There is a difference in peaches in their liability to rot, those with delicate or thin skin being more easily affected than the downy, thick-skinned, and solid varieties, although there are some exceptions. Wet weather tends to produce rotting. When the specimens grow in contact with each other, the water from rains lodges between them and produces the same result. The fruit is more apt to decay when the trees stand in sheltered places, where the breeze cannot carry off the moisture readily from the trees and fruit. Usually the most common cause of rotting is the punctures of the curculio, and it will often be found that the trouble first begins around these punctures. The same causes, more or less, operate with plums. The practical remedies are: Planting where there will be some breeze; thinning the young fruit when partly grown; killing the curculio; and selecting such varieties as have proved least affected. The Washington plums, and the Amsden and other early peaches, are more liable to rot than the other sorts. The character of the soil has little or no influence.

APPLE INSECTS.

We are reminded by the receipt of a bulletin from the Ohio Experiment station, which treats of the spring and summer treatment of apple orchards to prevent insect injuries, that it would be useful to give the remedies that the station and other experimenters have found useful. For the round-headed and flat-headed apple tree borer and the apple tree bark louse, apply, the last of May or first of June, a strong solution of soft soap and a little crude carbolic acid. Apply thoroughly with a scrubbing brush, and if the bark is rough scrape before applying. For the apple plant louse apply kerosene emulsion and tobacco decoction. Apply with a force pump. For the leaf caterpillar apply paris green or london purple to the foliage in May or June. For the codling moth use the above arsenical poisons, spraying so that the poison will get into the depression at the blossom end of the apple. It should be done just after the blossoms have fallen. Prof. Weed, of the Ohio Experiment station, says that he prefers london purple to paris green, as it is cheaper, less liable to scorch the tree, more easily seen and in finer powder, and hence is more readily kept in suspension. A safe and effective proportion is three-fourths of a pound to eighty or one hundred gallons of water. Paris green may safely be used in the proportion of one pound to one hundred gallons of water. The poison should be formed into a paste with a little water before stirring into the larger receptable. Of course it must be remembered that these substances are deadly poisons, and all reasonable care should be taken that no accidents occur through their use. Protect the hands of the operator with close-fitting gloves, and apply the spray so that it will not be breathed by men or horses. Keep stock out of the orchard for some time after the application is made, and do not spill the poison in quantity on the ground where it will be accessible to animals of any kind. Always keep the poison itself in tight vessels, plainly labeled poison, and out of the reach of children. No danger need be feared from eating nature apples that were poisoned when the size of peas, for chemical analysis has shown that the extremely small amount of poison that lodges on the fruit is dissipated long before it matures.

FOOT ROT.

There are two kinds of foot rot in sheep—one is contagious and the other is not. The first is due to irritation, produced by wearing of the sole to the quick during long journeys on hard roads; curling in of overgrown walls on the sole on soft pastures and marshy places; wounds produced by sharp stones, glass, nails, etc.; accumulation of clay in the cleft; irritation produced by fermenting manures, by iced water or any other cause. The contagious form is due to a specific transmissible virus which finds a more favorable soil in the above mentioned unhealthy conditions.

The symptoms, says Dr. Paquin, may vary a little or a good deal, according to intensity of cases, but in all there is lameness, and, if the front feet are affected, the sheep may stand on its knees and thus graze. Such is the case in both forms. At first the lameness may be slight, but it may increase, and on examination of the feet we will detect the nature of the injury. If it be simple foot rot due to ordinary common causes given herd it will not be difficult to find the actual injury. But in contagious foot rot there may be perceptible at first but a slight swelling, redness and tenderness of the coronet. The two forms of foot rot may be differentiated, however, by the following symptoms: In the ordinary one the cause of injury may be found right on or in the lame foot or feet (for instance, some irritant clay or some foreign body) and there is usually but one or a few isolated cases in a flock, and the disease may be located anywhere about the foot, whilst in contagious foot rot the disease usually appears by a tenderness around the coronet and the cleft of the foot in which a cheesy matter is noticed in an early period, and many cases will occur in one flock. Besides this, in ordinary foot rot the falling off of the horny substance of the feet, if it takes place, may begin at whatever point the injuries have occurred, whilst in the contagious form it most always begins behind at the heel and works its way forward, under the foot and around. In both cases, however, sores, ulcers, abscesses, pus and even decay of bone and sometimes sinuses may be formed that are most difficult to cure. The non-contagious foot rot may be best treated by touching the raw surface or sores of the feet with a feather dipped in a solution of one part of sulphuric acid and three of water. Instead of this tar may be smeared over the sores and a bandage applied properly over them. In cases in which the (horny) hoof falls off, the loose part should all be excised at once, in both forms of foot rot, before treatment is applied. The pus or matter that may gather beneath the hoof should be let out by neatly parting it (the hoof). In cases of decay of the bones, etc., the surgeon's knife may become necessary. Fungus growths (proud flesh) should be cut off and touched with burned alum once every second day during a week or more.

In contagious foot rot the following foot bath is excellent: Nitrate of mercury, one ounce; nitric acid, five drachms; water, three pints. The clean feet are plunged into this liquid for two minutes, and then the sheep is let loose. Two baths of this, at a couple of days' interval, with a change of pasture from the infected one to higher and dry land, is generally sufficient to effect a cure in the majority of cases. As preventive some sheep-raisers construct a chute at a part of which there is a flat box three or four inches high, the whole width of the chute and several feet long, in which is placed a limewater bath. In this bath the sheep are forced to pass daily. Disinfection of buildings, yards, etc., is necessary and change of location to limit the outbreak.

MUTTON FOR MARKET.

A writer in the *National Live Stock Journal* thus discourses on the subject of mutton for market: Three kinds of farm stock give us two opportunities for profit. Poultry give us an increase and the eggs, while with turkeys, geese and ducks we—in addition—can secure some revenue from the feathers. With cows we secure the calves, and, in addition, a supply of milk that can be marketed or made into butter or cheese on the farm, and then sold as a manufactured product. With sheep we not only secure the increase, but the wool, so that with these three kinds of stock it would seem that, by proper management, a fair profit might be obtained. Hogs give us but one source of revenue and are generally considered profitable. It is true that hogs will consume much that might otherwise go to waste, and this is always an item in their favor. But, at least to a considerable extent, sheep will do the same, especially during the summer. With a good pasture during the summer and proper shelter during the winter, sheep can be kept at comparatively small expense. The cost in very many localities does not exceed $1 per head, while $1 50 is a good price for feeding a sheep throughout the entire year. Good mutton sheep are nearly always in demand; even in the smaller towns good juicy mutton can be sold at fair prices, so that the sum realized for the carcass, when taken in connection with that obtained for the wool, clearly shows that a fair profit can still be realized from the growing of good sheep.

If sold as lambs very little feeding is necessary—that is, direct feeding. The ewes, of course, must be kept in good condition, and while nursing must be supplied with a liberal amount of nutritious food, in order to secure a good growth for their young. When lambs are well fed, the price realized for them will generally be sufficient to make the work of raising them quite profitable.

As with all other stock kept upon the farm, it pays to keep sheep in a good, growing condition. This is the case whether we are making a specialty of wool or of mutton. In feeding to secure a good growth of flesh we will also be able to procure a better fleece of wool, and, as a rule, a good growth of wool means a good growth of mutton. Taking the cost of feeding and the price received for good mutton into account, sheep can be made to pay a fair per cent. of profit, leaving out the question of wool entirely. Poor sheep do not pay, for the reason that inferior wool or mutton seldom, if ever, meet with a ready demand. The small difference in the cost of keeping a flock of pure-bred or common sheep is not sufficient to make up the difference. It costs but little more to keep good sheep, and to keep them growing, than it does to maintain poor ones that will not make a good growth, even with the best of care. My experience and observation is that good mutton sheep can be made to pay a profit, while in a great majority of cases, inferior ones do not pay either for mutton or wool.

SOUTHDOWNS AT HOME.

The *Stockman* gives this interesting description of the Southdown sheep in their English home: One of the most agreeable sights to the traveler in the south of England is the numerous flocks of Southdown sheep which he will see pasturing on the downs there, attended by their shepherds and dogs. These downs are large, broad, smooth, mound-like hills of chalk formation, rising from 100 to 500 feet high. The soil is very thin on them, and near the tops the white rocks can be seen now and then cropping out in small patches. The grass is short and sweet, and though quite nutritious, there is not enough of it to make so rapid a growth of the sheep as is desirable to fit them for an early market. In consequence of this, the soil, which is fairly good, lying in the valleys between these hills, is highly cultivated with vetches, clover, grass and roots. During the summer and into autumn the first three crops are given up to soiling the sheep. This is done by enclosing a single acre with hurdles for each hundred of them. Towards evening the flocks are brought down from these mound-like hills, divided into hundreds, and enclosed in the separate acres to feed at will during the night. About 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning they are let out from these enclosures and taken again to the hills by the shepherds and their dogs. An acre of clover thus fed off lasts 100 sheep about a week.

These downs are entirely destitute of trees and even scarcely a shrub is permitted to grow on them. No fences are allowed, and yet each flock seems to know its boundaries so that no one of them scarcely transgresses their lines. If so the watchful dog is instantly sent to bring it back to its own boundaries, which he does in the most gentle manner. Being brought up with them the sheep are not scared by the dogs, but permit their approach and mind them the same as they do the shepherd. In autumn and winter the roots, such as turnips, beets and mangels, are given to the sheep with straw or hay. To those fattening a little grain, peas or beans is added, together with a small quantity of linseed or cottonseed meal.

This is a beautiful system of husbandry and an admirable method of breeding and raising sheep. I wish it could be adopted in the hilly parts of our own country. The numbers kept in the down counties of the south of England may be counted by the millions. In a ride one day of sixty miles north from Portsmouth, my English companion, a native of this part of the country, informed me that we had passed over thirty thousand sheep at least at pasture on the hills. The farm houses and buildings are in the valleys; but the winter climate is so mild that sheep want but little shelter. The worst weather is from the rains with a raw wind; snow rarely falls there, and if so, remains on the ground only a short time.

THE GOLDEN HOOFED SHEEP.

Mr. Andrew Kull, in a talk before one of the farmers' institutes of Wisconsin last winter, held that sheep are necessary to the highest degree of agriculture, and since time immemorial have been regarded as unquestionably the best fertilizers and the greatest destroyer of weeds. Their digestive powers are so perfect that the seeds of weeds are destroyed in the passage through their intestines. They feed and thrive on more kinds of weeds than other domestic animals, and are thus invaluable. The manure of sheep is naturally very rich, thirty-six parts of which are said to equal fifty-four parts of horse, sixty-three parts of pig, 125 parts of cow, or 100 parts of mixed barnyard manure. His observation teaches that the best corn crop, hay crop, or crop of any kind grows upon land that has been well enriched by sheep manure. The only objection he has found to its use is that it enriches too much for a good oat crop in wet season. It brings land up so that the usual rotation in cropping would appear necessary to be changed, and oats sown upon the poorer or earlier manured lands, which would also largely do away with the corn cutworm trouble, by turning over sod in the fall, sowing to oats the next spring and following up this crop with manure for the corn crop.

In conclusion he stated that there is no other animal which so well enables the farmer to increase the productiveness of his soil. From Spain were brought the progenitors of our famous Spanish merinos; also the proverb, "Whereon the hoof of sheep touches, the land is turned to gold." Hence the appellation, "The Golden Hoof."

PROFIT OF WINTER COWS.

H. E. Alvord is probably as good a dairyman as can be found in the United States and the following from his pen, showing the profit and advantage of winter cows, or having cows calve in the fall, deserves careful attention. He sums up his subject clearly and concisely. What is true in Massachusetts is no less true in Oregon:

It is astonishing that so few people have yet discovered the profit and other advantages of having most of the cows fresh during the autumn months. Many object to milking and the care of so much milk in the winter time, and others think having cows in full flow of milk during the winter requires unnecessary and expensive feeding. These objections are not unnatural, and if lightly considered may be made to furnish some seemingly reasonable arguments against fall fresh cows. But if one carefully studies the subject, the great advantages of winter dairying soon becomes apparent.

For some time I have had charge of a large butter making herd, and the engagements made it desirable to have some cows calf every month of the year. On looking over the records I find that with cows of like age and breeding, those which calved in September and October gave on an average from 800 to 1000 pounds, or about 100 gallons more milk in the year than those which were fresh in the spring. All this was just so much profit, because all were treated alike at all seasons, whether fresh or dry. Additional profit resulted from the fact that the milk produced in December and January was much richer than that from the pasturage of early summer. Taking the herd through, it required a quart and sometimes two quarts, less milk in the latter in summer to make a pound of butter. Cows fresh on fall pasturage make up fine udders and get a good start, perhaps not so extremely "flush," but more substantial, because on more nutritious food. With reasonably good care the flow of milk is kept up through the winter, and when the animal begins to be heavy with calf, or has a tendency from other causes to dry off, the fresh pastures of spring are ready and a new start given, which carries the cow well along into the summer with a profitable flow. It is noticeable that in cows apparently alike those calving in the autumn are dry a shorter time than those fresh in the spring. Moreover, there seems to be no better time for cows to be dry on their own account and on that of their owners, than from the middle of July to the middle of September. To sell milk when cows in milk have to contend with heated terms and dry, short pastures. The three points named, a long milking period, more milk in the year and of greater average richness, make a strong argument in favor of fall-fresh cows for profit. But there is still further margin for profit in winter dairying. Not only can one get more butter in a year from a herd thus managed, and of higher average quality, but the butter is worth much more when made, and can be kept for weeks, if necessary, with less liability of injury and loss. As a general rule two pounds of butter in the winter are worth more than three pounds in summer. Yet most people continue to make and sell at this loss of one dollar in every three. By far the greater quantity of butter made in this country is now produced in the months of May, June, July and August.

Looking over the record of actual experience carefully, I find that the annual income from a butter making cow fresh in the fall has for several years been rather more than ten dollars greater than from a like animal fresh in the spring. And this has been nearly all profit.

You Are Too Yellow, Perhaps"

Then look out for your liver, for it is approaching serious congestion. Banish the saffron hue from your skin and eyeballs, the fur from your tongue, the uneasy sensations from your right side, with that pleasant and painless laxative and anti-bilious medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which it, moreover, you are threatened with kidney trouble or fever and ague, will prevent them.

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad, Office, No. 121 Washington street.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Paragraphic Summary of Oregon and Washington Happenings.

A Threatened Indian Uprising—The Fort Canby Cable Soon to Arrive—Lands Open for Settlement—Etc.

OREGON.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Burnett, of Dallas, have lost their infant daughter, aged 3 months and 14 days.

Fred, the 10-year-old son of Senator Hatch of McCoy, was thrown by a pony the other day and his arm broken.

The Yamhill County Agricultural Association will hold its annual fair commencing September 10, and continuing four days.

Mr. George Coote of Yaquina, having received an appointment in the Corvallis Agricultural College, has removed with his family to that city.

L. W. Robertson of Independence will build a large and commodious brick business house, two story, the upper will be used as an opera hall.

Miss Lizzie Wilson accidentally discharged a shotgun in the drug store at Airlie, Polk county, which tore things up generally, but, luckily, no one was hurt.

Report has it that Mrs. Titman was arrested at Newport last week, charged with an attempt to poison her husband, and that she gave bail to appear and answer.

Yaquina bay cannerymen are busy preparing for the expected big run of salmon during the present season. Last season was a partial failure on this bay, although the catch at Alsea was very good.

J. Mills of Amity jumped off a wood shed recently, running a nail one and a half inches into his foot. Blood poisoning was threatened for awhile, but Mr. Mills is now able to be on the street.

J. R. Syron, who lives with his son Peter, near Sheridan, was born in New York 99 years ago. He came to this country nearly forty years ago. He is now quite feeble, but keeps knocking around and can read without glasses better than he could twenty years ago.

A wager on the presidential election was made on Saturday between Tom Richmond and Wm. Percival, of Dallas, Polk county. If Cleveland is elected Richmond receives of Percival his blooded 2-year-old bay filly, sired by Altamont, dam Stranger and Snowstorm. If, on the other hand, Harrison is elected, Tom will have the pleasure of paying him $300.

Yaquina Coal Mines.

Yaquina *Post:* Rumor has it that active operations will soon commence, looking to the opening up of one of the coal mines near the bay, none of which have as yet been given a partial prospecting. The indications are very good and induce the belief that valuable deposits of coal, easy of access, are located handy to the waters of the bay, and that it will not take a very large expenditure of time and money to demonstrate the fact.

Certainly Mendacity Somewhere.

Chinese pheasants are getting very numerous in this part of Marion county, says the Silverton *Appeal*. They have suffered immunity from No. 8 shot so long that they are getting mendacious. Three of these male birds recently set upon Sammy Ross, a 14-year-old boy, near Vinegar Springs last week, and fought him so hard that he dropped a two-bushel sack of wheat he was carrying and fled for his life. When the neighbors came to the spot, the wheat was all gone and the birds were nowhere to be seen.

Lighthouses Needed.

In speaking about the North Pacific fisheries, Captain Johnson, of the Oscar and Hattie, says: "There are several things needed on this coast. The most important thing is a more thorough coast survey, and more lighthouses. For instance from Cape Beal to Sitka, a distance of 800 miles, there is no lighthouse, and in case of a storm or thick weather they must lie to. Then we need lights on the north head and Destruction island

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, July 30.

Yesterday's arrivals by rail include 1 car of pkgs agricultural implements, 126 pkgs hardware, 12 bdls iron rails, 16 bxs machinery, 1 car 4 pcs machinery, 9 pkgs bolts, 1 car 4 pcs machinery, 9 pkgs bolts, 1 car 4 pcs machinery, 9 pkgs bolts

WILCOX MAY BE ARRESTED.

Mrs. Joseph Simon Thinks the Evidence Against Him is Strong.

District Attorney McGinn Asks for the Arrest of Alice Gibson—Malsaac is Not Allowed to Waive an Examination.

It is quite probable that the Malsaac-Dr. Murray attempted blackmail case will become an unlucky affair, and perhaps involving others in the delayed preliminary examination of Malsaac, which will take place in Justice Tuttle's court at 10 o'clock this morning. Miss Alice Gibson, the young woman who comes into prominence as the confederate of the young man, has been subpœned as a witness for the state, and it is expected that she will tell a straight story, laying the particulars of the whole affair.

"If Miss Gibson's testimony is sufficiently strong against John D. Wilcox," said District Attorney McGinn yesterday, "he will be placed under arrest on a charge of blackmailing."

Leo. Joseph Simon, who is Dr. Murray's attorney, told THE OREGONIAN reporter yesterday afternoon that he thought the evidence against Mr. Wilcox was sufficient to justify his arrest. Mr. McGinn desired to have Miss Gibson placed under arrest yesterday, but Mr. Simon thought best to defer such action, at least for the time being.

Mr. Mulvaney said last night that he would not appear as attorney in his behalf at the examination to-day. There is no doubt that he will be held to answer and District Attorney McGinn will demand that his bonds be placed at no lower than $2000, and he says he will accept only responsible men as sureties.

W. W. Copeland, foreman of the *News* composing rooms, who is one of McIsaac's bondsmen, yesterday notified Justice Tuttle that he desired to be released from his obligation. An attempt was made to file a new bond but without success. It is likely no change will be made until after the hearing to-day.

Constable Samuel Simmons, of Justice Tuttle's court said yesterday that John D. Wilcox had come to him last Friday or Saturday and stated that "there might be $1000 in it" for him if he could fasten a certain state crime scheme upon Dr. Murray. Constable Simmons replied that he was not engaged in such a business.

MCISAAC REFUSED TO WAIVE A HEARING.

McIsaac was in Justice Tuttle's court promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and as he came in the door he greeted the reporters and the few lawyers present with a hearty "good morning, gentlemen." Then he took a seat to the left of the justice's desk and had short conversations with a few friends, meanwhile calmly puffing assiduously at a fragrant Havana. By reason of a misunderstanding as to the hour when the examination was to take place, some of the state's witnesses were absent, and the instant cause had to be summoned hastily.

Shortly after 10 o'clock District Attorney McGinn put in an appearance, but having business elsewhere did not stay long, leaving County Attorney Dr. Upton, to look out for the interests of the state. Dr. Murray arrived at 10:15, Mrs. Dr. Frances M. Murray came and took a seat within a few feet of McIsaac, who was carelessly reducing the supply of his Havana.

When Dr. Murray was fairly seated Justice Tuttle unfolded the complaint against the young man, and hastily scanning it asked:

"Mr. McIsaac, are you ready for examination?"

The prisoner arose, leaned on the corner of the desk for support, and turned to the justice and said:

"I waive examination."

"We object to that," interposed State Prosecutor Simon.

"I am not prepared to go ahead with my examination," McIsaac replied, quietly. "I have not engaged counsel and have done nothing in my own behalf."

"I will give you time if you wish to get an attorney," put in Justice Tuttle.

"I have no attorney and have made no arrangements to get one," reiterated McIsaac.

"You can get one," suggested Mr. Simon.

"Can't I waive examination?" asked McIsaac, looking surprised at the turn of affairs.

"There is nothing in the statutes providing for a continuation when the state is ready to proceed, explained the justice. "When can you be ready?"

"I have nothing prepared and don't know how long it will take me to get prepared."

"Saturday the examination was set for 10 o'clock this morning," put in Mr. Simon, who was growing tired of the talking. "However, if the court desires it, I have no objection if the case goes over until this afternoon. I want that to satisfactory, Mr. McIsaac?"

"I don't know if I can make preparations by this afternoon. Could you not postpone it until to-morrow?"

"You have had ample time to secure an attorney and witnesses," Mr. Simon told McIsaac.

"Well, evidence for the state can be taken to-day, and testimony for you when you are ready," Justice Tuttle said.

"I would rather have it put off until to-morrow, when I will be able to do something in my behalf."

McIsaac held out strongly for a continuance of one day and Prosecutor Simon finally gave in. Justice Tuttle fixed the hour of the examination for 10 o'clock this morning.

ALICE GIBSON'S PART.

The public does not fully understand the part which Miss Alice Gibson took in the scheme. It has been already stated that through her the first negotiations looking forward to a "settlement" were made. She had several talks with Dr. Murray, and paved the way for the visit of McIsaac, who "proclaimed himself as the duly authorized agent of John D. Wilcox.

Dr. Murray has stated that Miss Gibson, with whom she is acquainted, displayed a thorough knowledge of contemplated movements on the part of Mr. Wilcox. She became so talking that she knew that Wilcox was about to attack her in the columns of *The News*, and kept divulging more and more, finally saying that the damaging articles could be suppressed for money. Dr. Murray began to suspect Miss Gibson, and some of her subsequent conversations with the doctor were overheard by secreted witnesses.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

Miss Gibson, also penned some friendly notes to the doctor which are appended:

PORTLAND, July 25, 11 A. M.—*Dear Doctor:* The matter we were talking of yesterday had better be attended to at once. I am afraid to put on paper what I wish to say. But don't let this keep you from making those arrangements. I talked with those eminent physicians and am very much worried. Don't close my eyes. Will not put on paper what I have heard. Only say be quick as possible in doing this. If you get here by 12 I will see you. Yours in woe. ALICE.

ALICE USED HER INFLUENCE.

PORTLAND, July 26, 11:45 A. M.

Dr. Murray: I heard the physicians are trying to join Mr. W. (Wilcox) against you. I have had him put off till to-morrow. An article was written for the paper to appear to-day, but I have kept it out. The physicians also have a detective at work, and if the paper joins them against you, it will be too much to fight.

I saw Mr. W. (Wilcox) last night and had quite a talk with him. Had him on the best I could.

He admitted that his paper was the only one you had to fear; and that the only thing that would hurt you now would be for the paper to take sides with the physicians, of whom some of the prominent ones are very bitter. It is jealousy, of course. I talked with a physician and was told the same as Mr. W. (Wilcox) told me.

Neither of them knew that I was at all interested in you.

Now, Dr., at any cost you had better fix this today. ALICE.

ALICE AS A MONEY BROKER.

PORTLAND, July 26, 1:10 P. M.

Dr. Murray: I am at Alsky's with H. (Harry). Mr. W. (Wilcox) called for warrants, and you must do this quickly or it will be too late. He has been interviewed by several physicians and is inclined to withdraw.

Now, if you put this money this side, drive down to the store, send driver in after me and put the money in my hands. I will write my associate, if you wish it, that if the piece does not go in the paper I'll return the money to you. Whatever is done must be done quickly. I am rather excited over it, for from all I heard it is all that will save you. ALICE.

COULDN'T BE PUT OFF.

PORTLAND, July 27, 12:20 P. M.

Dr. Murray: H. says that after this afternoon nothing can be done in this matter. He has been told this positively. He will call on you about 4 o'clock, and you must have a positive answer by then. This is final.

Of course, use your own judgment. It is your own affair. Don't let either of us influence you against your will. We think it best, that is all.

Do whatever you do with mature judgment. It can't possibly be put off again. ALICE.

MCISAAC WILL SHIELD NO ONE.

Mr. McIsaac was seen by THE OREGONIAN reporter again last evening and asked if he was ready to make the statement he had promised to furnish at the proper time.

"I must reiterate," he answered with a smile, "that I appreciate the courtesy of the press extended me in connection with my predicament, and though unfavorable to me the reports have not injured me as much as my enemies may have hoped. I have been urged by a great many friends to tell my story. McIsaac has kept his mouth shut so far and when he is ready he will talk. I have gone too far to retreat now. Should I be brought to trial then I shall be compelled to divulge everything. I shall shield no one."

MCISAAC'S CHANCE TO SAVE HIMSELF.

If any one supposes for a moment that Mr. L. Blumauer, Mrs. Dr. Murray's husband, has any hard feeling for McIsaac he is mistaken. On the contrary he extends his sympathy to the young man and deeply regrets his rash predicament. He has been confident from the first that he is not the chief conspirator in the affair, and for that reason gave McIsaac an opportunity to save himself, last Saturday. This offer was declined, as previously reported, by McIsaac who considered it for an hour. Mr. Blumauer thinks that McIsaac has been buoyed up with false hopes and promises of assistance and the young man, relying on them, has shouldered all the blame. Mr. Blumauer says that the chance given McIsaac to redeem himself and expose the instigator of the nefarious scheme is still open.

CONNECTED WITH THE "NEWS."

Mr. H. R. Lewis, of the Lewis & Dryden Publishing Company, was asked yesterday if McIsaac was in the employ of the firm.

"No, not lately," replied Mr. Lewis. "It is over six months since he worked for us."

"For whom has he been working?"

"For the Portland *News*, as we understand. He did the canvassing for their recent special edition, and I suppose he has been in their employ since. The only means for support he has had for some time was from his connection with the *News*."

"How long did he work for you?"

"About a year. He left us last December. About three months ago he transacted a little business for us on a commission basis."

THE ANCIENT GAME OF THIMBERIG.

A Sharper Swindling the Sojourners at the Beach by an Old Fake.

As proof of the saying there is nothing new under the sun, it may be stated that a fellow has been swindling many of the visitors at the beach out of all their small change by the ancient game of thimberig. This game was played at the building of the Tower of Babel and before, and has been handed down from generation to generation to the present time in its original purity and simplicity. In fact it is so simple that it was impossible to corrupt it. It is played with three little boxes shaped like a thimble or with three half walnut shells, and a small ball or a pea. The game is carried on by sleight of hand. The player places his three boxes or shells on a box or piece of cloth, and allows his dupes to see him place the ball under one of them. Then he offers to bet that they cannot tell under which box it is. Having seen it placed under one box many are willing to bet that it is there, but when the cash is put up and the box lifted it is not there. Just how it got out is a matter which the player will settle with his own conscience if he has one. It is said that a great many people at the beach have lost all their small change in sums from $5 to $20 in trying to locate the "little joker" of a ball. As long as new generations continue to spring up so long will thimberig continue to thrive, by spells. Any one who has never heard of the game is likely to be taken in by it just once and no more. But every one should have heard of thimberig and not allow himself to be taken in.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them they will certainly please you.

TIME DID NOT BLIND JUSTICE.

James Porter Escapes for Years but is Caught at Last.

He Forged a Note for $3000 on a Chicago Firm Two Years and a Half Ago and Was Arrested Here Yesterday.

James Porter, a bookkeeper employed by Charles H. Dodd & Co., and residing on Jefferson street near Thirteenth, was arrested by Detectives Barry and Griffin at 7:30 yesterday morning and was locked up in the city jail on a charge of obtaining $3,000 from the First National bank of Chicago, by forging the name of a prominent firm of that city. He is a sandy complexioned man of 50 years, heavy set, above medium height, of English-Irish extraction and has a thin, reddish beard. He wears a light gray summer suit. Detective T. N. Vallins, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, arrived Sunday and will leave for Chicago with Porter to-morrow.

The forgery was committed in February, 1886, and the Portland police were immediately notified to be on the lookout for the forger. In March of that year Porter's family, consisting of his wife, two sons and a daughter, arrived in Portland and were closely shadowed for over a year. It was expected that Mr. Porter would join his family in this city, but as he did not the vigilance of the police relaxed somewhat. It seems that after the forgery he fled from Chicago, going to New Orleans, where he took passage for South America. Next he appeared in California and then in Alaska, where he invested his ill-gotten gains in a seal fishery. A little over a year ago he came to Portland and since September, 1887, has been in the employ of Dodd & Co. Two weeks ago Chief of Police Parrish located him.

Porter boarded a Ninth-street car at Jefferson street yesterday morning to go to his work. He had one of the books of the firm under his arm at the time. On the same car were Detectives Barry and Griffin. When the car reached Oak street, on which the jail is situated, the former accosted Porter, and said:

"I want you to come to the police station with me."

"What for?" asked Porter in amazement.

"The chief of police wants to see you," Barry explained.

"I won't go; I must go to the office."

"You will go," said Barry determinedly.

Then Barry and Griffin took hold of Porter, and escorted him to the station. On the way Barry asked:

"How would you like to take a trip East?"

"It is a long time since I have been East," was Porter's reply.

Porter refused to see the reporters, but admitted to Detective Vallins that he was guilty of the forgery and that he invested the money in an Alaska seal fishery.

Detective Vallins told an OREGONIAN reporter that the family of Porter were not aware of the crime and his wife knew nothing of it until yesterday afternoon when she visited him in his cell in the city jail. She spent twenty minutes with her husband and sobbed hysterically all the time.

STEAMSHIP MATTERS.

Notes About the Oregon Improvement Co.'s Several Colliers—A New Steamer.

Several days ago the Oregon Improvement Company's large collier Willamette left Portland for Seattle, having discharged her cargo of coal at this port. She is now loading with coal at Seattle, and will be due here in the course of a week or less.

The steamer Umatilla is now making regular trip between San Francisco, Victoria and Puget Sound ports. Some time ago the Umatilla was thoroughly overhauled and converted into a passenger vessel. She is now one of the best steamers running on any of the lines north of San Francisco.

About three months ago, the Oregon Improvement Company had the large collier Walla Walla placed on the ways at the Union Iron works at San Francisco, for the purpose of being overhauled and remodeled, so as to be adapted to the passenger traffic. When the steamer went on the ways it was thought that six months would be required to make the needed changes. According to this, it will be probably towards the first of November before the Walla Walla will be ready to go into active service. It is the present purpose of the company to place the vessel on the route between the bay city and Victoria and Sound ports. The Walla Walla is one of the largest vessels owned by the company and, with the addition of the work necessary to convert the collier into a passenger ship, she will be a splendid steamship, second to none that ply northward from San Francisco.

A new steamer is being built this season by the Oregon Improvement Company, at Philadelphia. The new vessel was launched some time ago, and is rapidly approaching completion. As yet the new steamer has not been christened. She is expected to arrive at San Francisco in the course of six weeks or two months. This new steamer is not large, having a capacity of 1500 tons. After arriving at her destination the new steamer will be placed on the route between San Francisco and Southern coast ports.

A TRIP TO COEUR D'ALENE.

Judge Deady's Interesting Observations in That Mining Region.

Judge Deady reports his recent trip to Coeur d'Alene a very interesting one. He left here Friday afternoon, and reached Fort Coeur d'Alene Saturday and remained till Monday, the guest of Gen. Corlan, commander of the fort, a very pleasant and courteous gentleman. The thermometer went up to 98 during the day, but the nights were refreshingly cool. On Monday he went up the lake with Capt. Sanborn to the Old Mission, one of the most delightful trips he ever had. Thence he went by narrow gauge to Wardner Junction, two miles from Wardner. Judge Deady visited the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, which he inspected from top to bottom and considers the concentrator there the most complete piece of mining machinery he ever saw.

The party returned to Wardner and spent the night there and next day visited the Nelly Wood mine, owned by Mr. Wardner. A mill was completed there and was to start the next day. Some of the decomposed quartz was washed out in a pan and showed a very flattering prospect. He next visited the Hawkeye and Alma, owned by Mr. B. Goldsmith, and explored them. After luncheon he was taken over the hills to the noted Sierra Nevada silver mine, where donning rubber coats and caps the party went through the four tunnels, penetrating the bowels of the earth a distance of 450 feet and seeing a vast amount of wealth by the flame of the miner's lamp.

Next morning he started home. Judge Deady is impressed with the great richness of the Coeur d' Alene country and much pleased with the trip.

THOMPSON GROWS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Photographic Scenes from the Far East and Ancient Rome—A Notable Collection.

A reporter, strolling into the office of the Commercial National bank yesterday in search of an item, found Hon. D. P. Thompson superintending the hanging on the walls of a lot of magnificent photographs which he collected during his recent "grand tour."

Seizing a long stick Mr. Thompson began in the style of a first-class lecturer for a panorama, to explain the various pictures.

"This," said he, "is a view of Jerusalem," and then he pointed out more places of interest around the famed city than ever the reporter heard of before.

Passing to a second picture he continued: "This is the ruins of the great temple on the island of Philæ, on the upper Nile, Ethiopia. On its walls are sculptured the golden calf and the brazen serpent. This is after Raphael's great picture of the Madonna in the Vatican. This is a photo of the statue of Moses, by Michael Angelo, in the church of St. Peter, in Vincula. This is a water color of Naples, seen from the bay, with Mount Vesuvius in the distance.

The reporter recalled the old showman's lecture on "Vesuvius in Eruption," with the mountain prepared to vomit. Great clouds of smoke ascend through which the inhabitants can been seen making tracks. Great flight of stool pigeons, etc.

"This," continued Mr. Thompson swinging his pointer, "is a view of St. Peters and the Vatican."

"This," he continued, warming to his work, is the Roman forum. This is where Mark Antony delivered his oration; here Cæsar's body was burned, and here Virginius killed his daughter. Yonder is the temple of Castor and Pollux. These columns were broken off by the Goths and Vandals. This is the arch of Titus, to commemorate the destruction of Jerusalem. Here is the Coliseum, and here the ruins of the golden house of Nero." With a longing glance at a thousand other wonderful things contained in this picture, he passed to the next.

"This is the forum of Trojan and the column of Trojan, the oldest in Rome, standing where it was erected. The statue of Trojan has been removed, and that of St. Peter put in its place. If King Humbert can find Trojan's statue St. Peter will come down. An old lady left a sum of money to provide for feeding cats in this forum, and about 150 are fed here daily, for which reason it is called the cat-forum."

"This is Raphael's celebrated 'Transfiguration,' the finest picture in the world. The original is in the Vatican."

When asked why he did not ornament his residence with these pictures, Mr. Thompson said he had 600 more at home, and a lot of statuary coming. This collection is well worth looking at, especially when Mr. Thompson has time to act as lecturer. He is a good one, having picked up the trick on the continent.

RESIGNATION OF ELLIS G. HUGHES.

Business Done at the Immigration Board Meeting Yesterday.

A special meeting of the immigration board was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the organization. There were present C. H. Dodd in the chair, Messrs. Ellis G. Hughes, D. D. Olliphant, F. K. Arnold, D. Solis Cohen and I. W. Baird. Mr. Hughes, after reporting that all the manuscript for the next pamphlet was in hand, tendered his resignation prior to his departure from the city for the summer. The resignation of Mr. Hughes was accepted and a vote of thanks extended to him for his untiring efforts. Mr. Dodd reported that Messrs. C. E. Dubois and D. D. Prettyman were collecting grains, grasses, etc., from the Willamette valley to be sent East as Oregon exhibits at the Chicago exposition and other fairs and industrial exhibits throughout the Eastern states. The board gave a vote of thanks to the state board of agriculture for the gift of 3000 copies of the comprehensive pamphlet entitled "The Resources of Oregon." The following report of M. B. Goldstein, the California representative of the board, was then read: It contained a detailed statement of what he has done by way of circulating printed information in regard to Oregon and the advantages offered to immigrants.

HE LIKES JACKSON COUNTY.—Mr. F. Ridgway of California is at the St. Charles. He has for many years been superintendent of Seth Cook's cattle ranch near Monte Diabalo, and came up to Oregon to purchase a ranch where he can engage in raising fine stock, Cleveland bay and trotting horses, Polled Angus, Galloway, Devon and Durham cattle. His partner, Mr. George Wiley, who has for years been bookkeeper at Cook's ranch, is expected here to-day. Mr. Ridgway has looked over some ranches in Sam's valley, Jackson county, and is very favorably impressed with that section. He says money will go much further in purchasing land there than in California. He visited the ranch of W. C. Myers, at Ashland, who raises Percheron horses and Jersey cattle, and that of Judge Tolman, who has some Holsteins. They are the only persons engaged in raising fine stock in that section. He thinks that a very good locality for stock-raising, being convenient to this market and also the California market. Mr. Ridgway was in this country five years ago, in the winter, and did not form a very favorable opinion of our state, but since he has seen Oregon in the summer time he is delighted with the climate and the country, and looks forward with pleasure to taking up his residence in the state.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the east via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

A NOTABLE CASE DECIDED.

Judgment Against the Northern Pacific Company for $6527.

The Suit Grew Out of a Contract for the Transportation of 3000 Chinamen to Work on the Road Near Missoula.

Judge Shattuck yesterday decided the notable case of W. J. Hawkins & Co. vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in favor of the plaintiffs. This was an action brought to recover damages from the railroad company for breach of a contract made in November, 1881, for the furnishing of about 3000 Chinamen to work on the road between Pen d'Oreille lake and Missoula.

In this contract the railroad company agreed to carry all necessary provisions, utensils, tents and baggage from Portland to the place of work at the rate of $12 per ton. After John Muir became general traffic manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Oregon Railway & Navigation Companies, it is alleged that he arbitrarily compelled Hawkins & Co. to pay about $60 per ton, agreeing to return all in excess of $12 per ton on proof that all the articles shipped came within the limits of the contract. A large amount of this excess was repaid, but not all of it.

Another item sued for was about $1300, on account of what was called an undercharge claim. Prior to the time Mr. Muir assumed charge a large amount of freight had been shipped to Ainsworth by Hawkins & Co. to be forwarded to the front. This had all been paid for at the rate of $12 per ton. Muir compelled plaintiffs to pay full tariff rates notwithstanding the prior payment.

In addition Hawkins & Co. were compelled to hire teams at a large expense to haul supplies from the end of the track to the place of work.

It was claimed by the Northern Pacific railroad that necessary provisions did not include many articles which the Chinamen habitually used, such as tobacco, china wines, etc., and that the railroad company were not compelled to deliver goods, as claimed by Hawkins & Co.

Judge Shattuck found that the plaintiffs are entitled to recover $4850 48, which with interest brings the amount up to $6527 88.

THE REPAIRS WILL NOW BE MADE.

Judge Deady Modifies his Recent Order relating to the Narrow Gauge Roads.

Judge Deady yesterday modified his order of June 15, in the case of C. N. Scott, receiver of the narrow gauge roads, vs the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, allowing Mr. Scott to borrow money to repair the roads and pay off indebtedness. It has been found impracticable to make the loan required and the modified order allows persons having claims against the narrow gauge amounting to $1000 or more to take receiver's certificates for their claims. Several persons may assign their claims to make up the sum of $1000 when a certificate will be issued to the assignee. These certificates are the same as a mortgage on the roads and bear interest at nine per cent and if the interest is not paid the interest coupon also draws interest from the time it is due. Several persons are ready to lay ties, repair bridges, trestles, etc., and take certificates in payment. This scheme will probably prove satisfactory to those who hold claims against the roads on which they have heretofore not been able to realize anything.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

For Old and Young.

Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.

TUTT'S PILLS

give tone to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder. To these organs their strengthening qualities are wonderful, causing them to perform their functions as in youth.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES.

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains and Weakness, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. A perfect antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. Instantaneous, infallible, safe. Acknowledged by druggists and physicians to be the best yet prepared. At all druggists, 25c; five for $1; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

KOEN'S KOEN'S

PRICES

EVERYTHING

That you can buy Clothing cheaper than I am selling them for, then you are just the man I am looking for. I want to see you this very day. I want to open your eyes. For to-day,

ONLY!

(Remember, not Thursday), I offer 300 Pairs of GUARANTEED ALL WOOL

Men's Pants

AT $4.00 A PAIR.

My regular prices for these Pants are $6 and $7; but for TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY ONLY.

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KOEN'S CUTTER AND RUSHERS ATTEND

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The World-Renowned PRICE SMASHER

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9:c a Pair

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

215 Pair Boys

KNEE PANTS.

These are all wool goods. Regular prices are $1.25 to $2 a pair; our prices for TWO DAYS ONLY.

If you want bargains read our ads.

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AMUSEMENTS.

"SOLID STATEMENTS."

Largest, Strongest, Greatest and Best Big Show on Earth!

Will positively appear at the

NEW PARK THEATER

Monday, July 30, 1888.

McIntyre & Heath's Model Minstrels.

A Show of New Features.

Something to Please Everybody.

Secure your seats at Prentice's.

GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA.

The Great Battle Painting!

Admission 50c; Children 25c.

This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street between Ash and Pine.

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We make a specialty of sending goods by mail or express. Orders sent to us receive prompt attention

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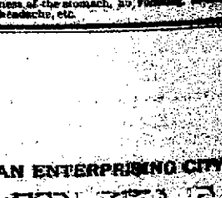

Carriages, Farm and Spring Wagons

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Nos. 160 to 166 First Street, Portland, Or.

NOTICE

The close season on the Columbia for fishing for salmon closes, as now known, on WEDNESDAY, August 1st. THE LAW WILL BE ENFORCED. All interested will save trouble by complying with it.

F. C. REED,

President Oregon State Fish Com.

Astoria, July 23, 1888.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

LINES IN OREGON.

GEN. FREIGHT AND PASS. DEPOT, Portland, Or., July 7, 1888.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1888, the following changes will be made in the time of passenger trains: Train leaving Portland for Corvallis will be discontinued.

27tf E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

Dr. McMunn's Elixir of Opium.

It is a pure and essential extract from opium. It contains all the valuable properties of opium in natural combination, and relieves all of the stomach, as nausea, vomiting, headache, etc.

THE MOST ABSOLUTE

ASSURANCE OF SUCCESS

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ALBINA

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AN ENTERPRISING CITY.

THE NORTHWEST RAILROADS.

AS A PLACE FOR

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL

IN REAL ESTATE

Or in manufacturing or other enterprises, ALBINA presents to-day the most absolute assurance of the largest increase on such investments of any spot in Oregon. It is beautifully situated on the river opposite the north end of Portland, and DOWN the river from the central portion of Portland. The bridges already built, under construction and contemplated, are fast driving the heavy business of the city and nearly all of the shipping further and further down stream. Soon all of it will be carried on below the railway and passenger bridge. Albina will get the benefit of this move, and even now she has

the largest Lumber and Warehouses in Oregon.

THE MAMMOTH

Car and Machine Shops

Built by the Northern Pacific Terminal Company, in which the O. R. & N. Co., the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific Companies are interested, are located here. These shops have just been completed, and will soon commence operations with a large force of workmen.

Other industrial enterprises are located here, among which are the Portland Flouring Mills, the largest in Oregon. A Dry Dock, capable of accommodating the largest ship afloat, is now also under construction.

Several companies are now organizing to embark in other industrial and manufacturing enterprises, all of which will be located at Albina, because

IT IS HERE THAT EVERY RAILROAD TERMINATES

That runs into the Pacific Northwest, and all enterprises of magnitude must first take into consideration the transportation facilities when deciding on a locality for their plant.

TWO STREET-CAR LINES TO RUN

through the Main Business Portion

Of the city and across the peninsula to the banks of the Columbia, are to be pushed vigorously to completion, one being now under construction, and the franchise procured and iron ordered for the other.

No other locality in Oregon has such solid, substantial backing. No other spot in Oregon can have just the peculiar combinations of

LARGE INTERESTS

Which are sure to make Albina

A Great Business and Industrial Center.

THE STREET RAILWAYS NOW BUILDING

WILL DRIVE A STAKE

FOR BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE

Purposes that beautiful and sightly table land lying north and west of Albina, standing on which one overlooks the river, with its wealth of life and the whole city of Portland.

Considering the bright prospects for immediate and rapid growth, property in all parts of Albina is remarkably low, lots ranging from $100 up, according to location.

Its enterprising people have built fine churches and school houses, put in water works, are grading and improving streets, and are determined to keep fully abreast of the times. Any one having a few dollars to spare will

Make a Nucleus for a Large Fortune

If he wisely invests in Albina real estate at present figures.

For full information apply to the following well known gentlemen and reputable real estate dealers: W. M. Killingsworth, 105 First street; J. W. Cook, 22 Oak street; J. B. Montgomery's agent, opposite north end Montgomery dock, Albina; Geo. P. Low, 5% Morrison street; J. E. Hale line, 214 Front st; Van D. DeLashmutt, Mayor of Portland; Haight & Donner, 1½ Washington st.; H. B. Oatman, corner First and Washington; John M. Pittinger, Albina; D. F. Sherman, Cashier Oregon National Bank; T. W. Pittinger, Albina; Jacob Hess, Merchants' Hotel; Thompson & Maufee, Albina; Dr. S. A. Brown; E. Hill, Albina; Dr. J. Surman; A. J. Smithson, Albina; Robert Bell, T. L. Vennegerholz, Albina, or G. S. Forstin. Ferry leaves foot Oak st. every ½ hour.

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